THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
F. B. PENNIMAN,.....JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....M. F. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania;
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carriers per week. 15 "
Mail Subscribers, per Year..... $6.00
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868. NUMBER 55.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including a leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable leading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
Single Subscriber..... $1.50
Clubs of Five..... 1.40
Clubs of Ten..... 1.30
—And one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
☞ Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

OHIO has spoken out through her Republican State Convention, held yesterday, for Grant and Wade, for President and Vice President.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT were presented to the Senate yesterday by the Managers, who were attended by the body of the Representatives. The Democratic members, who refused to take part in the presentation and remained in their seats in the hall of the House, by thus refusing to recognize an expressly constitutional proceeding, the formalities of the highest Court of Justice known to the law, sanctioned by precedents and sustained by the practice of the government for nearly seventy years, accomplished nothing except a display of copperheadism pure and simple—a spirit of venomous but blind disloyalty They will think better of it after a while and may be relied upon to attend the trial with faithful regularity.

THE Democratic State Convention was yesterday held in Harrisburg. It was largely attended, and its proceedings seem to have been characterized with harmony and good feeling. Congress was censured for interfering with the President, but not a word appears to have been said either in vindication or condemnation of his course. Charles E. Boyle, Esq., of Fayette county, a gentleman of considerable ability and a recognized leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy, was placed in nomination for the office of Auditor General, and Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia, was put forward for Surveyor General. The Presidential canvass was carefully evaded by the Convention, the delegates to the National Convention remaining uninstructed.

IT IS a very great mistake to suppose that, in adding the two subsequent Articles of Impeachment, based upon the President's inflammatory and revolutionary speeches of 1866, the House have been governed by any apprehensions as to the insufficiency of the Articles previously adopted. It has simply recognized and conceded the universal public demand. Now that the business for two years threatened is at last taken in hand, that thorough work shall be made of it—that not only his recent and confessed violations of law shall be charged against the offender, but that his whole official career of Executive usurpations and encroachments, his warfare upon the constitutional rights of the law-making power, and his arrogant and despotic refusal to yield to the will of a loyal people for the enforcement of law in the rebel States, and for the absolute security of all the rights which it cost four years of agonizing trial to establish a title to—all these crimes illustrated and set clearly forth in the light of his own incendiary and treasonable proclamations of war against Congress—shall also now be presented against him for judgment. We believe that he will be found guilty and dismissed from the high office which he has so misused long before the Court reaches these two articles in its verdict, but it will finally pronounce, upon these, not only that ANDREW JOHNSON has violated specified laws, but that he has been for nearly three years the great obstacle in the way of Union and Peace, and shall be dealt with accordingly. That is what the additions to the indictment mean, and no citizen need hope, or fear, that Congress is faltering in its high purpose, or doubtful of its triumphant issue.

THE SOUTH NOT AFRICANIZED.

Let our Democratic friends possess their souls in patient comfort; the Southern States, although containing a population of free citizens not more than one-half of whom are white, are still very far from being Africanized. The white race even now largely predominates in the control of public affairs, and could easily wield a still greater influence if it would abandon its foolish and dangerous policy of non-action under the laws of Congress. In Virginia less than one-fourth of the Convention are colored men; in North Carolina less than one ninth; in Mississippi less than one-tenth; in Louisiana they have a majority; in Florida they are one-fourth; in Georgia less than one-eleventh; in Alabama one-fifth; in Arkansas less than one-fifteenth, and in South Carolina they are about equal. There is but one Southern Convention which they actually control, and in all the rest their minority is surprisingly small. And as, by the Constitution, Senators require nine years and Representatives seven years of citizenship, at least two years yet must elapse before the white race can be deprived of its exclusive tenancy of the Congressional Halls.

IN THE EARLY PART of last week Mr. Riggs, of the firm of George W. Riggs & Co., the well known bankers of Washington, discovered an error in the cash account of Mr. John C. Clarke, who for twenty years has filled the position of teller. Upon mentioning the fact to Mr. Clarke, he immediately made a confession to the effect that for some time past he had been using the money of the bank to loan to some of his friends, but expected to return the same before he was discovered. The defalcation amounted to nearly $40,000. He immediately transferred to Mr. Riggs all his property in real estate, amounting to about $15,000, and about $30,000 worth of bonds, properly endorsed and secured, and upon which the money will be realized, thus making all good, and preventing any loss to the bank. The accused is a well known citizen of Washington, and Mr. Riggs and other members of the firm express great regret at the occurrence. He has been with them for a long time, and always enjoyed their confidence and esteem. It is understood that by the advice of his friends he has left the city. No action will be taken against him by Mr. Riggs. Mr. Clarke is a son of the late Matthew St. Clair Clarke, who was in public office for many years in this city.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE CABLE dispatches announce the death of the young King of Bavaria, Louis II., which occurred at the Royal Palace in Munich on last Friday. The event must have been sudden, as there had been no previous mention of his illness. King Louis was born August 25th, 1845, so that he was less than twenty-three years old. He had reigned hardly four years, having succeeded to his father, King Maximilian II., on the 10th of March, 1864. He is described as some looking young man, but of delicate physical organization. He never showed any aptness for politics, but was devoted to music. The King is succeeded by his brother, Otho, born April 27th, 1848. Their mother, the Queen Dowager, was a daughter of the late Prince William, of Prussia, and is a woman of character superior to that of either husband or sons.

GOVERNOR WARD has returned to the New Jersey Senate the joint resolution withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, article 14, with his objections. The Governor says the resolution has no validity; the ratification having been already made, no further action can be taken by the State, except the matter be again submitted by Congress for the ratification by a sufficient number of States; and, therefore, New Jersey cannot avail herself of any right to withdraw because of the delay by other States.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment!

Communication from Chief Justice Chase.

His Views on Preliminary Matters.

Impeachment Managers Appear at the Bar of the Senate.

Articles Presented and Read.

Another Article Offered in the House and Rejected.

Court to be Organized To-day and Impeachment Proceeded With.

The Funding Bill Considered.

Kentucky Election Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted the following:

To the Senate of the United States:—Inasmuch as the sole power to try impeachments is vested by the Constitution in the Senate, and it is made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside when the President is on trial, I take the liberty of submitting very respectfully some observations in respect to the proper mode of proceeding upon impeachment, which has been preferred by the House of Representatives against the President now in office. That when the Senate sits for the trial of an impeachment, it sits as a Court, seems unquestionable. That for the trial of an impeachment of the President this Court must be constituted of members of the Senate, with the Chief Justice presiding, seems equally so. The *Federalist* is regarded as the highest contemporary authority on the construction of the Constitution, and in the sixty-fourth number the functions of the Senate, sitting in the judicial capacity as a Court for the trial of impeachment, are examined. In a paragraph explaining the reasons for uniting the two characters in the Court with the formation of a Court of Impeachment, it is observed, that to ascertain the extent of that union, it is obtained from making the Chief Justice of that Court the President of the Court of Impeachment, as is proposed in the plan of the Constitution. While the inconveniences of an entire corporation of the former in the judge will be substantially avoided, this was, perhaps, the prudent way. This authority seems to leave no doubt upon either of the propositions just stated, and the statement of them will serve to introduce a question upon which I think it my duty to state the result of my reflections to the Senate, namely: At what period, in the case of an impeachment of the President, should the Court be organized, under the oath as directed in the Constitution? It will readily suggest itself to any one who reflects on the abilities and learning of the law which distinguish so many Senators, that, besides the reason assigned in the *Federalist*, there must have been still another for the provision requiring the Chief Justice to preside in the Court of Impeachment. Under the Constitution, in case of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice President succeeds, and it was doubtless thought prudent and befitting that the next in succession should not preside in a proceeding through which a vacancy might be created. It was not doubted that the Senate, while sitting in its ordinary capacity, must necessarily receive from the House of Representatives some notice of its intention to impeach the President at its bar, but it does seem to me an unwarranted opinion, in view of this important constitutional provision, that the organization of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, under the Constitution, should precede the actual announcement of the impeachment on the part of the House, and it may perhaps be thought a still less warranted opinion that articles of impeachment should only be presented to a Court of Impeachment, that no other summons or process should be presented to a Court of Impeachment, that no summons or process should issue from the organized Court, and that rules for the government of such Court should be framed only by the Court itself. I have found myself unable to come to any other conclusions than these: I can assign no reasons for requiring the Senate to organize as a Court under any other than the ordinary presiding officer for the later proceedings upon impeachment of the President which does not seem to me to apply equally to the earlier. I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom may have directed. All good citizens will fervently pray that no occasion may ever arise in which the proceedings now in progress will be cited as a precedent; but it is not impossible such an occasion may come. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Constitution has assigned to the Senate with an important function in the trial of an impeachment of the President, it has seemed to me fitting and obligatory, where he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning matters preliminal to the trial, that his respectful dissent should appear.

S. P. CHASE.

Chief Justice of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Select Committee of Seven.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to settle the accounts of Capt. George Henry Preble, of the navy, was passed.

The bill for the extension of the Capitol grounds was amended and passed.

The bill to pay Philip F. Fendal the balance due for editing the Madison papers was passed.

The bill to further provide for effect to laws in regard to public lands in Nevada was amended and passed.

The bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court at Erie, Pa., passed.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES PRESENTED.

At five minutes past one the managers appeared, followed by members of the House, the latter ranging themselves on the side of the bar of the Senate, and the managers taking seats provided for them in the following order: Bingham on the right, Boutwell, Stevens, Logan, Wilson, Williams and Butler. The Speaker of the House was invited to a seat beside the President *pro tem*, and was escorted to his seat by Mr. Grimes.

Silence having been restored, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. BINGHAM, said:

"Mr. President, the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, by order of the House, are ready at the bar of the Senate to present Articles of Impeachment for the maintenance of the Impeachment preferred against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

The President *pro tem*—"The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation."

Sergeant-at-Arms—Hear ye, hear ye, all persons are ordered to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives exhibit to the Senate of the United States their impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM then rose and read the Articles of Impeachment, the managers also standing, with the exception of Mr. Stevens.

At a quarter to two the reading of the articles was concluded and the managers and other members of the House withdrew.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an order that during the pending trial no person shall be admitted to the galleries except on tickets issued daily by the Sergeant-at-Arms, not exceeding the number that can be accommodated with seats, leaving the passage entirely free; that tickets shall be issued to foreign legations; that each Senator shall be entitled to four tickets, each member of the House to two, Chief Justice and each Judge of the Supreme Court to two, each Judge of the Court of Claims to two, reporters of the Press to have sixty tickets, and the remainder to be distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is authorized to carry out these regulations, and to employ, under the directions of the Committee on contingent expenses, sufficient means for the preservation of order.

At the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN the order was laid on the table.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill was taken up and Mr. HENDERSON addressed the Senate.

Mr. HENDERSON advocated the reduction of the rate of interest on bonds to 3 62-100, believing the contracts made with bondholders were made subject to future legislation; that new loans for such be negotiated to take up the six per cent. debt. He would even the terms of the contract, and admit payment in gold, to be obligatory provided creditors would reduce their interest to compensate for appreciating their bonds, even from 7 3, the present value, to the par of gold. If the creditors refuse to fund on fair terms, he would not fund at all, but adopt such a policy as will enable the United States to take up securities as they mature, at which time we can proceed by taxation and new loans at 3 or 4 per cent to provide means for retiring them. He denied that a depreciated paper was the greatest of curses. A six per cent loan, equal in bulk to eighteen of the national wealth, was a worse one. He thought a double amount of currency per capita was needed here to that required in England and France, or making allowance for their greater wealth, half as much more, which would give us an aggregate circulation of fifteen hundred millions. The Government could save hundreds of millions by issuing securities, with a lower rate of interest, and placing an equivalent discount in the body of the bond. He denied being a repudiator. He adhered to the contract, as he understood it plainly to read. He sought the same end as the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill), but thought his plan would result in a failure.

After replying at length to various criticisms on his (Mr. Henderson's) bill, and recapitulating the arguments in its favor, he closed with an expression of the hope that if defeated no other funding bill would be passed during this session.

At the conclusion of Mr. Henderson's remarks the bill was postponed.

IMPEACHMENT—RESOLUTION AND ORDERS.

Mr. HOWARD, from Select Committee of Seven, offered the following resolutions and orders:

Resolved, That at one o'clock to-morrow, P. M., the Senate will proceed to consider the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at which time the oath or affirmation required by the rules of the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment, shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States as presiding officer of the Senate, sitting as aforesaid, to each member of the Senate, and the Senate shall, at the time aforesaid, receive the managers appointed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate lay this resolution before the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That a copy of the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate while sitting upon the trial of impeachment be communicated by the Secretary to the House of Representatives, and a copy thereof delivered by him to each member of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the articles of impeachment presented against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be printed.

After some discussion Mr. EDMUNDS moved a substitute which was rejected.

The resolution and orders were then adopted *seriatim*.

Mr. HOWARD, from the same Committee, presented an additional order, providing for a notice to the Chief Justice, requesting his attendance as presiding officer, and for the appointment of a committee to conduct him to the chair. Adopted.

The CHAIR appointed as such Committee Messrs. Pomeroy, Wilson and Buckalew.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADDITIONAL IMPEACHMENT ARTICLE.

The House immediately proceeded to the consideration of the additional article of impeachment offered yesterday by Mr. Jenckes, who advocated its adoption.

Messrs. HIGBY and LAWRENCE, of Ohio, supported the proposition. The latter desired to offer a resolution directing the managers of impeachment to present to the Senate the first four articles of impeachment agreed upon by the House and that they proceed to ask the judgment of the Senate thereon after proper hearing, and that if they afterwards find it necessary they should present the remaining articles agreed upon.

Mr. BINGHAM expressed the hope that the resolution would not be agreed upon.

The SPEAKER stated it was not before the House.

Mr. JENCKES then moved the previous question on the adoption of the article offered by him. It charges unlawful intent and design on the part of the President to assume and exercise control and command of the armies of the United States, without being bound by the laws establishing rules for the government and the regulation of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The House, under the lead of Mr. Bingham, refused to second the previous question, and, thus, on his motion, the article was referred to the Managers.

THE MANAGERS APPEAR AT THE BAR OF THE SENATE.

The House then, at one o'clock, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate, in company with the Managers, to present to that body the Articles of Impeachment.

At a quarter before two, the Committee of the Whole of the House returned to the Hall, and its Chairman, Mr. DAWES, reported that the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House had presented to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against the President of the United States, and had been informed by the Senate would in due course of time take action thereon, of which due notice would be given.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, offered various resolutions for printing extra copies of documents. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the United States Courts of Kansas District over Indian Territory. Adopted.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, called up the joint resolutions reported from that Committee relative to R. R. Butler, Representative elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee. The joint resolution provides that Mr Butler be admitted to a seat as Representative on taking the usual oath to support the Constitution, and the test oath, with the exception of the following words: "That I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States."

Mr. DAWES then explained the report and resolution of the Committee.

Mr. KERR proposed to amend by relieving Mr. Butler from taking the other portions of the test oath.

Mr. BAKER supported the resolution.

Mr. PRICE opposed it, declaring he would not abate one jot or tittle of the stringency of the test oath.

Mr. COOK moved to recommit, with instructions to report a general law providing that no person elected to office shall be required to take the test oath; but he shall have been relieved from disability to hold office under the constitutional amendment, known as the 14th article; also to report a bill to remove the disabilities of R. R. Butler in the manner provided for in such article.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend the preamble so as to make it recite that Mr. Butler had performed honorable service in the army of the United States from September, 1863, to May, 1864. That was the only ground on which he would vote for the joint resolution.

The matter allowed to lie over for the present.

Mr. BEAMAN offered a resolution instructing the General commanding the army to report the number of votes cast for and against the adoption of the Alabama Constitution. Adopted.

Mr. DRIGGS offered a resolution reciting that the duty on foreign copper is disproportionately low; that ours is threatened by the copper producing interest; that while the duty on iron is sixty per cent., and lead fifty per cent., on ingot copper it is only fifteen per cent., and on copper ores only five per cent.; and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of so amending the tariff laws as to impose a duty of five cents per pound on imported ingot, pig, or bar copper, four cents per pound on pure copper, and three cents per pound on copper ores. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution reciting frauds of claim agents and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what further legislation was necessary for the further protection of soldiers and sailors. Adopted.

Mr. BARNES introduced a joint resolution respecting National Banks in liquidation. Referred to Committee on Banking.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Cable Dispatches.

Irish Reform to be Considered.

British Captives in Abyssinia.

Letters Received from Them.

Alive and Well but in Great Fear.

Incendiarism in Ireland.

Popular Disturbance in Portugal.

The Queen Burned in Effigy.

Farragut at Spezzia, Italy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 4.—The present condition of Ireland and the question of Irish reform are to be considered in the House of Commons on Tuesday next.

Dispatches from Anuesly Bay say letters from British captives have been received at the advanced post, having been brought in secretly by native messengers. The letters are dated Magodla, February 4th, and show that the prisoners are still confined in a fort of King Theodorus at Magodla, carefully guarded. Though in great fear of the vengeance of the King, they were as well treated as their condition as prisoners would permit. All were alive and in good health. The letters give intelligence that the King of Shoa had left Magodla in great rage against Theodorus, and it was believed he would turn his arms against the Abyssinian monarch as soon as the British soldiers arrived. No knowledge as to the plan of operations or the course of the policy of the King has yet been obtained.

LIMERICK, March 4.—An attempt was made last night, it is alleged by Fenians, to set fire to a large machine shop in this city, but it was defeated by the vigilance of the police. The incendiaries made use of Greek fire.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 4.—Admiral Farragut arrived at Spezzia on the steamer Frolic to-day. He received a visit from the Italian Minister of Marine on board the Frolic.

ROME, March 4.—Cardinal Antonelli is confined to his palace by serious illness.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, March 4.—The popular dissatisfaction in Portugal has not subsided. A dispatch from Lisbon says an effigy of the Queen was burned last night by an excited mob.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 4.—The visit of Prince Napoleon to Germany has no connection with political affairs.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 4.—The steamship Hammonia, which put back with her propellor broken, has arrived. Her cabin passengers go forward in the Germania on Friday. The Borussia, which sails on Sunday, takes the steerage passengers and cargo.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 4—*Evening.*—Consols, 93@93¼; 5-20s, 71½@71¾; Illinois Central, 80; Erie, 47¼.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds strong, 78½@78¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton closed excited and irregular; middling uplands on spot 9½@9¾; to arrive 9½@9¾; Orleans 9½@10; sales 25,000 bales. Provisions and Breadstuffs unchanged. Petroleum heavy but no change in price; refined 1s, 3d.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Petroleum closed firm at 42f. 50c.

SOUTHERN STATES

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 4.—In the Convention to-day the resolutions approving the impeachment of President Johnson were adopted—fifty-five to thirty-three.

The majority report on suffrage was taken up after the other two reports had been defeated. The first clause, giving suffrage to all males over twenty years and requiring one year's residence in the State and three months in the county as qualifications for suffrage, was adopted. A caucus of the Republican members will be held to-night to consider the question of disfranchisement.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, March 4.—The Convention last night adopted the relief ordinance. Its leading features allow debtors to pay one-tenth annually in gold.

To-day the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of ousting Mr. Williams, of Sampson, and giving his seat to Mr. Hill.

The following joint resolutions reported from that Committee relative to R. R. Butler, Representative elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee. The joint resolution provides that Mr Butler be admitted to a seat as Representative on taking the usual oath to support the Constitution, and the test oath, with the exception of the following words: "That I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States."

Mr. DAWES then explained the report and resolution of the Committee.

Mr. KERR proposed to amend by relieving Mr. Butler from taking the other portions of the test oath.

Mr. BAKER supported the resolution.

Mr. PRICE opposed it, declaring he would not abate one jot or tittle of the stringency of the test oath.

Mr. COOK moved to recommit, with instructions to report a general law providing that no person elected to office shall be required to take the test oath; but he shall have been relieved from disability to hold office under the constitutional amendment, known as the 14th article; also to report a bill to remove the disabilities of R. R. Butler in the manner provided for in such article.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend the preamble so as to make it recite that Mr. Butler had performed honorable service in the army of the United States from September, 1863, to May, 1864. That was the only ground on which he would vote for the joint resolution.

The matter allowed to lie over for the present.

Mr. BEAMAN offered a resolution instructing the General commanding the army to report the number of votes cast for and against the adoption of the Alabama Constitution. Adopted.

Mr. DRIGGS offered a resolution reciting that the duty on foreign copper is disproportionately low; that ours is threatened by the copper producing interest; that while the duty on iron is sixty per cent., and lead fifty per cent., on ingot copper it is only fifteen per cent., and on copper ores only five per cent.; and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of so amending the tariff laws as to impose a duty of five cents per pound on imported ingot, pig, or bar copper, four cents per pound on pure copper, and three cents per pound on copper ores. Adopted.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution reciting frauds of claim agents and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what further legislation was necessary for the further protection of soldiers and sailors. Adopted.

Mr. BARNES introduced a joint resolution respecting National Banks in liquidation. Referred to Committee on Banking.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention—Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, Nominated for Auditor General, and Wellington H. Ent for Surveyor General—Resolutions Adopted—No Preference Expressed for President.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1868.

At twelve o'clock Hon. W. A. Wallace called the Convention to order, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Wallace briefly addressed the delegates, claiming that the Radical party had shown incapacity to rule the Government, and pictured a multitude of outrages, *a la* La Crosse *Democrat*, committed on the people through their rulers.

Hon. W. M. Randall, of Schuylkill, was then elected temporary Chairman. He, also, indulged in a speech of considerable bombast and fury.

At four o'clock a permanent organization was effected by the election of Col. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, Chairman. On taking his chair, Mr. H. spoke in defense of President Johnson's course. R. H. Kerr, of Allegheny county, was one of the Committee on Resolutions. At the night session the Convention adopted a set of resolutions, the gist of which is as follows:

1. The happiness of the people depends on the perpetuation of the Union and Constitution and prompt restoration of all States to the enjoyment of their rights; declaring Radical rule a barrier to progress.

2. Counsels observance of the Constitution, as the supreme law, by those in and out of power; that the recent attempt of the Legislative branch of the government to usurp the power of the Executive and to destroy the independence of the Judiciary, are deliberate attacks upon the plainest provision of the Constitution, in utter violation of its spirit, and tends to the overthrow of the Government itself.

3. Deprecates Radical taxation.

4. Charges responsibility on the Republican party for delay in the restoration of the Southern States.

5. That in enacting the tenure of office law the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, each for itself, had the right to judge of its constitutionality; that in so exercising the right, the Executive was but obeying that portion of his oath of office which requires him to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States;" and that it is the right of every branch of the Government and of every citizen to have questions involving the constitutionality of any law speedily adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States, and of all the people to have said decision enforced.

6. That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power, without justifiable cause, and intended for the attainment of party purposes at the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country.

7. Urging a return to a specie basis.

8. Urging liquidation of Government debt by greebacks.

9. Bonds should be taxed.

10. Soft sawder for the soldiers.

11. Soft sawder for the foreigners.

The resolutions were unanimously approved.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. Wm. M. Randall, of Schuylkill county, was selected as temporary President, and the usual Committees selected.

At the afternoon session the Convention was permanently organized with Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, as President.

Wm. V. McGrath of Philadelphia, and Gen. Geary of Allegheny, were nominated as Presidential electors at large by acclamation.

At the evening session the Convention elected a delegation to the National Convention and the electoral ticket.

Lewis C. Cassiday, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a report which was adopted. That the prompt restoration of all the States to the councils of all rights in the Union is essential to our progress and prosperity as a nation; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that the recent attempts of the Legislative branch to usurp the office of the Executive and destroy the powers of the Judicial branch of the Government are in utter violation of the Constitution, and to which treason in every branch of public service taxation should be reduced and payment of our indebtedness be assured; that the Republican party is responsible for the delay of the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union; that the President in judging of the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law was only complying with his oath to defend the Constitution; that his pending impeachment is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power; that return to specie payment at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the interests of the people of the country; that the national debt should be paid as rapidly as consistent with the laws upon which the loans were made; that until the government is ready to pay the bonds in coin, the holders of bonds should be required to receive them in payment that the exemption of government bonds from taxation is unjust; that we endorse the action of the Legislature in favor of the gallant volunteer soldiers; that it is the duty of the government to protect in all their rights all citizens, native and naturalized; and to secure to them life, liberty and property.

The balloting for candidates resulted in the nomination of Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, for Auditor General, and Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia, on second ballot, by a large majority.

The delegates at large to the National Convention are Isaac E. Reister, Wm. F. Packer, Geo. W. Woodward and Wm. Bigler.

Ohio Union Republican Convention—Grant for President, Wade for Vice President—Resolutions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—The Union Republican State Convention met here to-day. Permanent organization: President, Lieutenant Governor John C. Lee, and one Vice President from each district; Secretary, T. C. Donaldson.

The following nominations were made: Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. White, of Clark; Secretary of State, Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams county; Board Public Works, James Moore; School Commissioner, Captain J. Harris; Clerk of Supreme Court, Rodney Foos; delegates to the State at large to the National Convention, Fred. Hassaurreck, John C. Lee, John H. Bingham and James Scott of Warren; Senatorial electors, Tyler Toof and Samuel Galloway. Central Committee—1st district, H. C. Sands; 2d, James Morgan; 3d, Felix Marsh; 4th H. P. Howard; 5th, W. G. Wilson; 6th, W. R. Smith; 7th, H. S. Rogers; 8th, H. E. Lee; 9th, Geo. W. Knapp; 10th Moses R. Bailey; 11th, J. J. McDowell; 12th, H. R. Keller; 13th, C. B. Griffin; 14th, G. W. Shirtliff; 15th, D. H. Russel; 16th, Lewis Neiswender; 17th, J. J. Hunt; 18th, H. W. Curtis; 19th, Alphonso Hart.

The following resolutions were adopted:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Governor Haight declines to forward the resolutions endorsing the action of Congress in the impeachment of the President, on the ground that they may improperly influence the judgment of the Senate sitting as a court. The Assembly resolutions expressing sympathy with the President are not liable to the same objections, or he would not have transmitted them. The message was sustained by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

Railroad Excursion Party.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAYS CITY, Kan., March 4.—The Legislative excursion party, including Gov. Crawford, Judge Bailey, Judge Usher, Superintendent Anderson, and many members of the press, about two hundred and fifty in all, arrived here this evening from Topeka. They took supper and are now enjoying a dance and will go to the end of the track and return to-morrow.

Nomination Rejected.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of General James R. McKean for Auditor of the Canal Department.

eminently qualified by his character, position, antecedents and the universal confidence which he enjoys, to secure a triumphant election next November, to terminate when in office the present state of transition and suspense, and to guide the nation to a new era of good feeling and restore confidence.

Resolved, That with Ulysses S. Grant as our candidate for the Presidency, Benjamin F. Wade for the Vice Presidency, and the history of the last seven years for our platform, we may confidently appeal to the loyalty, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

Resolved, That the chief obstruction to the pacification of the country has been the persistent opposition of Andrew Johnson to the reconstruction of civil Government in the rebellious States under the authority of National legislation, by keeping alive the spirit of rebellion and reviving the hopes of a restoration to political power of its great ally, the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the action of the House of Representatives, in the recent exercise of its high constitutional prerogative, by the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and believing it to be the constitutional function of the Senate, sitting as a court of justice, to finally determine every question of law and fact arising in the course of the prosecution, we invoke from all parties a peaceable and lawabiding submission to its judgment in the case.

Resolved, That by the indecent haste and precipitation which the Democratic Legislature of this State rescinded the resolutions ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and thus condemned the proposed constitutional amendment, propositions which the people of Ohio, after a full and exhausting discussion, had endorsed with over 40,000 majority, the Democratic party has again completed that list of treasonable acts which would put in jeopardy the results of our great struggle, undo what has been accomplished by the war, and again plunge the country into disorder, confusion, and the dangers of secession, disintegration and perhaps a war of races; that to avoid the calamity of a Democratic victory, it becomes the duty of all true lovers of their country to unite in disregarding for the time being all side issues or questions of minor importance until the danger of such reaction has passed, and the fruits of the war permanently secured by the election of a loyal, reliable and patriotic President.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the action of the State in so refusing to retrench the expenses of the Government, and that we urge upon the National Legislature the necessity of the strictest economy and a reduction of the army and navy, and a thorough revision and simplification of our system of federal taxation, so as to equalize and lighten the burdens of taxation of the people.

Resolved, That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt. According to the laws under which the five-twenty bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the lawful money of the United States, or in coin, the holders of bonds should be required to receive them in payment that the exemption of government bonds from taxation is unjust; that we endorse the action of the Legislature in favor of the gallant volunteer soldiers; that it is the duty of the government to protect in all their rights all citizens, native and naturalized; and to secure to them life, liberty and property. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt. According to the laws under which the five-twenty bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the lawful money of the United States, or in coin, the holders of bonds should be required to receive them in payment that the exemption of government bonds from taxation is unjust; that we endorse the action of the Legislature in favor of the gallant volunteer soldiers; that it is the duty of the government to protect in all their rights all citizens, native and naturalized; and to secure to them life, liberty and property.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we renew to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic our expressions of heartfelt gratitude for their patriotism and valor, so nobly displayed for ever be held in the affectionate remembrance of the American people, and that while we call upon them now to sustain at the ballot box the great cause which they upheld at the cannon's mouth, and have saved in the field, we pledge to the maimed who survive, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the public faith for the payment of all their pensions and bounties.

Resolved, That we remember with pride and satisfaction the services of that noble patriot, statesman and son of Ohio, Edwin M. Stanton, and that we hereby heartily endorse his recent official action in retaining his position as Secretary of War, and trust that his great experience and ability may be retained at the head of the War Department.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A destructive fire occurred Tuesday night in Orange, N. J. The buildings burned were occupied as follows: Mr. Turns, furnishing store; Edward Garrabrants, shoe store; M. & L. Chalmers, stove establishment; Mrs. Steelen's millinery store, and old homestead residence of Charles R. Bay's store, and residence of Isaac Gorris, and a lager beer saloon and the residence of an old man named Karnmeyer. Two persons were seriously injured. Loss, $30,000; partly insured.

—Near Hopewell station, on Tuesday, the baggage cars of a train from Elmira, New York, jumped the track and overturned all the passengers into one end of the car, inflicting serious injuries on twelve of them. The car stove was broken and with its mass of living coals set the car on fire, and all would have been burned alive, had not the passengers, already suffering passengers, burning several in a most shocking manner.

—Walker, the murderer of John Beckwell, was taken from the Columbia, Tennessee, jail again on Tuesday night by a mob and hanged. He confessed his guilt, and said he was a rebel soldier from South Carolina.

—George L. Crummal, convicted of setting fire to the High School house at Brighton, Mass., was sentenced to the State's prison for life.

—John W. Bruff, a leading dry goods merchant, died in Baltimore Tuesday.

—The steamer Bremen, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

MARYLAND.

Balloting for United States Senator

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 4.—On the fourth ballot for Senator, in place of P. F. Thomas, the vote stood: Geo. Vickers, 10; James T. Early, 27; P. F. Thomas, 25; John Wethered, 16; Samuel Hambleton, 8; Hiram McCulloch, 11; S. Teakle Wallis, 1; C. F. Shenner, 1; Thos. Swan, 1. The joint convention adjourned till to-morrow noon.

Amusements.

THE OPERA.—The Academy of Music was again

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

MR. JOHNSON is but indifferently sustained by some of his Cabinet officers, his "privy counsellors," as he royally entitles them. Mr. Seward, whose cautious and evidently conscientious statement of the facts relative to the "misunderstanding" between the President and General Grant, as to the continued occupation of the War Office, was anything but a cordial endorsement of Mr. Johnson's opinions or allegations, is completely unknown to public rumor or commentary in the stirring events which have since followed so rapidly. He does nothing, says nothing, and evidently wishes to be considered an unknown quantity in the losing game to which the President has committed himself. And now, still later, Mr. McCulloch has felt it to be his duty to direct certain details connected with the New York Custom House, contrary to the express directions of the Executive. The Secretary of the Treasury is able, in the light of current events, to discover and follow the proper path of his official duty, no longer yielding his own discretion to the simple will of Mrs. Perry's friend in a high place. When the President was informed that Mr. McCulloch had thus disregarded his wishes as to the matter at New York, "My God!" he exclaimed, "is there no one I can trust?" Thus, one by one, his few friends and personal adherents are deserting him.

THE NEW ARTICLES.

It is said that when Judge CHASE was impeached in 1804 the article on which he came so near being convicted was that wherein he was accused of making a disgraceful harangue, which the Article declared was "highly censurable in any person, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in one occupying a high official position." The Article against Mr. JOHNSON, reported from the managers by Gen. BUTLER, and accepted by the House on Tuesday, adopts the phraseology we have quoted, evidently taking the CHASE Article as a precedent. Extracts from the Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis speeches are cited as the basis of the Article and the intent is charged thereby to bring the legislative power into disgrace, impairing the popular respect and exciting the popular odium and resentment. This article was adopted against twelve Republican votes in the negative.

The BINGHAM article refers to the President's speech of August 18th, 1866, at Washington, which affirmed Congress to be a Congress of only a part of the States, and as not fully authorized to exercise legislative power, to his effort, pursuant to the declarations of that speech, on the 21st of February, 1868, to prevent Secretary Stanton from resuming the duties of the War Office, and thereby to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, to his unlawful contriving and devising of means to prevent the execution of the Act of March 2d, 1867, regulating the transmission of military orders to the army, and to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction Act of the same last mentioned date, and charges that therein the President was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

In the Washington speech of August 18, 1866, above referred to, the President, replying to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who in behalf of a Committee had presented to him the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, thus spoke of Reconstruction, of his own part therein, and of the XXXIXth Congress then existing:

"As the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a * * * * We have been hanging, upon the verge of the Government as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be the Congress of the United States; in fact, a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for union when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable, instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands a representative of another department of the Government. * * * * We have seen a Congress gradually overreach step by step upon Constitutional rights and violate, day after day and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers, which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. * * * * When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens (the Philadelphia Convention) and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat, at least since 1787."

What other portions of this remarkable speech may be especially relied upon by the Managers to sustain that Article, we are, of course, unable to say. The whole tenor and effect of the harangue is in consonance with the spirit of the passages we have quoted; but generally more guarded in language. From his first word to his last, the speech can bear no other construction, and must have been expressly intended to excite popular dissatisfaction with the law-making power, and to inflame it if possible into an open resistance. Forgetting all the other arbitrary and tyrannical words or deeds of this bad man, taking up only the Washington speech and learning for the first time, from its declarations, denunciations and innendoes, the state of political affairs in the country at that moment, no fair-minded and intelligent reader could avoid being shocked and appalled at the danger to public liberty as depicted by the speaker if his words were to be believed, or correspondingly incensed by the reckless and revolutionary assault upon the cause of Public Liberty, Loyalty to the Union and Constitutional Legislation which it really was. And its perusal to-day, in the light of the President's whole intermediate career, does not more indignantly stir up the patriot's heart against a Chief Magistrate who could have dared thus to belie and denounce the supreme legislative power of the people, than, at that day, in all our uncertainties and anxieties as we realized the dangers of the crisis, did every loyal man in the land execrate the traitor who sought in the subversion of law to promote the ends of his own wicked ambition.

The feeling of patriotic indignation found expression everywhere in the loyal States. In the press, in the large public meetings which were instantly held, and in all the talk of private citizens, the daring usurpations and treasonable assumptions of the President were unsparingly denounced. Our own journal faithfully expressed the public apprehensions and prophetically indicated the future danger and the proper remedy, when, in the GAZETTE of August 20th, 1866, an article written in the very moment when the people were almost stunned by ANDREW JOHNSON'S wicked audacity, concluded with these words: "This man has power, unless impeached, for two years and upwards. Into what further excesses he will plunge it is unsafe to predict. But, judging him from the past, even sober-minded people have reason to look upon the future with apprehension and alarm." And, from that day to this, the plain duty and the imperative necessity for impeachment has been recognized and urged by many thoughtful and earnest friends of the Republic. The first resolution offered in Congress in favor of the proceeding was presented by Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, on the 7th of January ensuing, but failed, like all subsequent propositions of the same character until the present, to receive the approval of the House.

Now, at last, the work of crushing a rebellion in arms will be crowned by peaceful proceedings under the Constitution and laws to purge usurpation and treason from the high places of the State. The Grand Inquest of the people have settled upon their indictment and it was yesterday presented to the Senate. After a few preliminary forms, the trial will be commenced and prosecuted to its conclusion. And whatever the result may be, it will be acquiesced in by a people which has not yet learned to disobey the laws or to justify such disobedience in any citizen, the highest or the lowest.

CONVERSATION.

The New York *Evening Gazette* has recently published a very sensible article to show how desirable is the ability to carry on with ease and grace "small talk." Indulgence in this to a proper extent and manner, without scandal, gives pleasure and tends to promote the diffusion of knowledge. We believe that one's influence and power for good are much increased by the possession of the art of saying little things gracefully and well. As we do not desire always to be reading solid and profound works, neither do we wish whenever we meet, to discuss subjects requiring the closest thought and the exercise of our highest powers. The severest student unbends his mind and prepares it for strong and vigorous efforts by playful talk or "light reading," from which he gains little, if any information. A few simple words spoken at the fitting time may do much to give ease, assurance and happiness to a stranger or friend. They may contain no rigid argument or solid thought; the manner may be all. The best and most pleasing letter of that great model for letter writers, Cowper, is one in which he had nothing to say. Yet it gave much joy to his friend and has given much to multitudes since. Delicately to bestow or gracefully to receive a compliment, or to interest and entertain a stranger to whom we have nothing to say, where silence would be awkward and painful to both, is an accomplishment desirable and useful.

But it is an introduction and aid to the higher and more desirable diet—what AYER calls "one of the lost arts"—conversation—that we value most highly the ability to indulge in "Small Talk." It is often the measuring rod or sounding line by which we learn the mind and thoughts of others and become prepared to engage in profitable conversation with them. It breaks down the cold wall of separation, and brings mind in contact with mind, heart with heart. Inability to rise above small talk and engage in instructive conversation generally indicates deficiency of knowledge or feebleness of mental powers. A learned but diffident person, unaccustomed to society, may be unable to carry on either. There are eloquent writers and eloquent speakers, who wholly fail in conversation itself. ADDISON was greatly deficient in this power. It not only requires a good knowledge of many subjects and a ready command of what we possess, but quickness of perception, good judgment, fine tact, and a "spiritual insight" and magnetic power by which we may impart the right things at the right time, and quicken the powers of others and draw out from them what otherwise would be concealed. Special preparation on a particular subject for a particular occasion will not give one success. The object is not simply to impart information, to tell a story or make a speech, to establish our own superiority, but to utter a few sentences at a time, giving an opportunity to our neighbor to assent, illustrate, qualify or contradict. "The ball needs to be returned by the opposite player to have a lively game." To be an agreeable conversationist we must be a good listener as well as talker. To monopolize the entire time in a tedious narration, to exhibit our own knowledge or proclaim our own merits or those of our own family, is as ill-bred as it is destructive of all life and interest in conversation. The subject should be of mutual interest and changed from time to time as circumstances may require. Others should not be compelled to be unwilling listeners to our hobbies. The subject if possible should be of mutual interest. One may take pleasure in imparting knowledge and the other in drawing it out and receiving it into his mind.

This act enables the mother pleasantly to instruct her child, the teacher, his pupil, the friend, his friend, the stranger, the stranger. The mind is aroused and information given and received. Hours which otherwise hang heavy or be worse than wasted, are passed agreeably and profitably. New friendships are formed and old ones firmly cemented. Those lips which never open without dropping diamonds will ever be sought. JOHNSON, BURKE, JONATHAN SWIFT, and AARON BURR are examples of good conversationalists. To acquire this art should be the aim of every one who desires to render himself agreeable or useful.

Wendell Phillips on Impeachment.

We find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* the annexed report of Mr. Phillips' positions on the impeachment question, as stated in his lecture in that city on Monday evening:

"One of your journals said this morning that they could not see why I should speak on impeachment; that I knew no more about it than anybody else. I don't pretend to; but it is the duty of all to contribute what little we can to the general knowledge. This is the necessity of the hour; that we have got either by law, military or civil, to let in upon the South the great forces of the elements of the nineteenth century. Mr. Johnson's crime is that he set himself to defeat this purpose. From the first moment his hand and mind were felt in the Government, he undertook to turn back this great purpose of the nation. My wish to impeach him to-night is not technical, but because the man, by either his conscience or perverseness had set himself up systematically to save the South from the verdict of the war, and the necessity of the epoch in which we live. Every single act since the summer of 1865 points in that direction. He undertook, without authority, to restore all the property of the South into its hands. He would build up its strongholds by giving it all the capital which he could command. He undertook to anticipate Congress by bringing to the front exactly the element which revolution puts in the rear. Disregarding the statutes, he placed as Governors and other high officials men incompetent to take the oath of loyalty. He then allowed the violence of unappeased hatred of the malignant white race to wreak itself unheeded on the Union whites, and on the black race, and as the work proceeded he let loose the massacre at New Orleans, the blood at Memphis, and the unbridling murder of four hundred unoffending men in General Thomas' District, and two thousand men of Texas.

He has been impeached for a single legal technical offense, and the article in your paper to which I referred, which undertakes to arraign my right to speak on that impeachment, goes on with great ignorance to state that no matter how foolish the President was, he could not be arraigned for his follies, weaknesses or errors. He must have committed some great flagrant malignant act. There was never a greater misunderstanding of the nature of impeachment. Never more forgetfulness of the fact that impeachment is the act of reserved sovereignty of a nation, stepping outside of all its laws, actuated by no precedent, responsible to no judge, bound to give no warning, at liberty to violate every legislative principle. You can not be indicted for an act which the statute has not previously warned you of. But the nation leaves itself at no such mercy in regard to its great executive officers. Anything which, in the judgment of the people, makes an Executive Magistrate unfit for his place, no matter whether the law has warned him of it or not, is the law which the people make in the emergency, and the emergency makes the law. An Executive not indictable for his follies and weaknesses? Suppose Chief Justice Chase becomes idiotic, are we to leave him Chief Justice while he lives? You impeach him by a tribunal as solemn as the Senate, declaring that he is unfit for his office. Suppose the President becomes incapable from delirium tremens [applause], shall we refer him to a jury of doctors? But no, if he does a thing that renders him perverse and unfit to discharge his duties; if his brain softens; if habits unfit him; if he turns the White House into a brothel, and disgraces the nation; if he does anything that makes the magistrate unfit in the eyes of the people to execute the sacred trust committed to him, then the sovereign people, by impeachment, reserve the power, irrespective of enactments, to sit in judgment upon him. A New Hampshire judge was impeached in the beginning of the nation for loose morals, and removed from the bench. Impeachment is the refuge of the common sense of the nation, which in the moment of difficulty says to the magistrate, you ought to have known by your common sense, and your moral sense, that this has unfitted you for your office. I do not care whether Johnson has slipped on a statute or not. It is evident that for over twenty-four months, either from mental or moral incapacity, he has been unable to put himself in line with the great public necessity, and therefore he ought to go up. (Applause.) I am no great friend of the Republican party. (Laughter.) I don't think they have acted with consummate wisdom on this occasion. It would have been infinite wisdom if, when he swung disgracefully around the circle, and the indignation of the people attended him, they had for that declared him unfit for the great office. If, when stained with the blood of New Orleans, they had arraigned him for that; if, when he undertook to throw aside your great national policy by bringing forward the old leaders of the South, through his prostitution of the pardoning power; if the wisdom of the House of Representatives had undertaken in its own undoubted right to arraign him on technical grounds, they would have been sustained in it. We are not without a precedent for it. When, in 1689, the object of the English people was to get rid of James II, a large section of the people said he was a Catholic and we cannot trust him; another section said he has introduced troops to crush the people of England; another, he has prostituted his judiciary; another, that he has gone to France, and vacated his place. The question arose how to reconcile all these various charges. How shall we make one tangible accusation out of them all? They resolved without setting anything that the throne was vacant, whether by accident, by crime, by heedlessness, or by mistake, and being vacant, they filled it. Just so with that same Saxon sort of statesmanship, Congress has undertaken to arraign Johnson.

"The journal here, of which I spoke, asks the question as if the simple act of the removal of Stanton was the ground of impeachment. Suppose a man enters your chamber at night, and you shoot him, and when arraigned, you should ask, would you shoot a man for entering your chamber? Yes; if he enters though a closed doors, and with a pistol in his hand. His entering the door is in the simple act that ends the long category of wrong-doing. Congress would not impeach Johnson for the simple infraction of the law if it had not been for his course; showing an intent to put at naught the wish of Congress, and of the masses of the people. It was the long series of acts that preceded the final denouement.

The Southern Elections.

The following is the text of the amendatory reconstruction bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress last week, and was sent to the President for his signature:

"An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration.

"SEC. 1. That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23d, 1867, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 24, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for the ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution, and at the same election the officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress."

The farmers, stock raisers and breeders of Michigan, will hold a State Convention at Pontiac, on the 10th of March, 1868. They expect to receive much benefit from the meeting.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S HEADACHE PILLS
Are the Great Diuretic of the age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Never fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are endorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are daily increasing in popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are sold by Druggists generally,
At 50 cents a box!

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as physical powers are frequently called into requisition. So often finds her slightly indisposed, a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying to think. The effects of this out-at-agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she tak s her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing sy mptoms will never be complained of, and not only would assitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues as commend it to use.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful locality to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be reconducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The sporting, the art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$1.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives much useful and valuable summary of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the markets or politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited by such a writer as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the City Councils of Allegheny county, as references in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, that none of the first issued ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at your club rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending me a marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 FIFTH Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LECTURE.

HON. R. AUDLEY BROWNE

Will deliver a Lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 147 Lacock street, Allegheny, subject "From the Haddan to Antietam, in 1862." Proceeds to be devoted to the soldiers' Library Fund. Tickets, 25 cents.

mh4 Office of City Engineer and Surveyor, PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, West Market Building, until TUESDAY, March 10th, 1868, for

PAINTING AND PUTTING UP INDEX BOARDS,

At the corners of all streets in the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards.

For information as to size of board, &c. apply to this office.

B. J. ROOSE,
mh4:td City Engineer and Surveyor.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendent of Markets for

Laying a Flag Stone Floor

In the Western Market House.

Also, for WHITEWASHING THE FIRST and SECOND STORIES of the Western House, and COLORING THE WALLS OF CITY HALL.

Proposals for the above will be received until March 10th.
For further information inquire of

SAMUEL KILGORE,
mh3 m5! Sup't. of Markets.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

In store and to arrive.

450 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime to choice;
50 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice.
100 " prime Carolina Rice.
500 " Sugar.

With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.
mh3:m24

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS,

ARRIVING DAILY AT

McCORD & CO.'S.

131 WOOD STREET.

fe22

MALT.—500 BUSHELS FALL BARLEY MALT

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McBANE & ANJER,
141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1868.

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.

I have now for sale several of the finest farms in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on reasonably easy terms, so easy in fact, any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.

G. M. PETTY,
mh4 No. 56 Smithfield street.

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,

AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,
(NEAR FIFTH.)

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Hazlewood Brick Yard,

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at M'WHITE BROS. & CO.'S, No. 85 Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. de16:1y:rtr

NOTICE TO LESSEES OF SEMINARY PROPERTY.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 27, 1868.

All parties leasing property of the Board of Seminary Property, are hereby notified that the rents due must be paid to the City Treasurer on or before the 10th of April.

R. S. FRANCIS, City Controller.

LARD OIL.

1 bbl. No. 1 Winter;
1 " Extra;

On steamer Colonel [illegible] for sale by

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating a note drawn by me for $150, and dated February 24, 1868, to SAW as security, in favor of MARGARET DAVIS, dated March 2, 1868, as said note was obtained by false representations and without value received, and will not be paid.

—SAKI.

Sold by Allegheny Grocery and Provisi on Co.
mh5:1w*

TO CARPENTERS.—Proposals for the ERECTION OF A NEW FRAME CHURCH

At SHARON, in Scott township, may be seen on SATURDAY, the 7th of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., where the timbers meet, and afterwards at the house of Jeremiah Meek for a few days. Dimensions, 50 by 75 feet.

m. 5:2td

CHEAP PAINTING.

PAINTING AT ½ COST OF LEAD. } 100 lbs. of PECORA Ochre colored Paints, (costing $12) will paint as much as 300 lbs. of Lead and Oil.

For particulars address,

S. ROWEN, Secretary,
150 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
mh5:3m*

TO CAPITALISTS.

A Fine Manufacturing Site,

On Western avenue, Allegheny, FOR SALE, 68 feet by 276 feet along Manhattan street.

Also, FINE BUILDING LOTS in First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Wards.

SOME FINE COUNTRY PROPERTY.

And two or more BRICK HOUSES IN ALLEGHENY, for sale upon the most reasonable terms.

W. S. TAYLOR,
mh5 m6 45 Ohio street, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of

NICHOLS & HEAP,

in the Grocery Business, at No. 27 Ohio street, City of Allegheny, was this day by them dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE HEAP having purchased the entire interest of the said DAVID NICHOLS in said store and business, and he alone is authorized to collect all bills due to said firm and pay all debts due by said firm. He can be found at the old stand, where the business will be continued by him.

DAVID NICHOLS,
mh5:m3 GEORGE HEAP.

FRINGES,

Gimp Headings,

IN ALL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT

F. H. EATON'S,
17 FIFTH STREET.
mh5

HOUSE CLEANING.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

EXPENSE AND LABOR SAVED.

"Queen of the Wash Tub,"

Is the best Fluid for cleaning purposes ever discovered. Indorsed by home families. Cleans paints, floors, doors, shutters, stairs, &c., in a perfect manner. No odor. Admirable for Soap, and for cleaning Hennery Nests and feathers of colors; and saves labor, money and health. For washing clothes, dishes, &c., is not excelled. Sold by Grocers. Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co,

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE,
VESTIBULE LACE,
WORSTED DAMASK,
GILT CORNICES,

For sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
mh5 85 FIFTH STREET.

ENGINEERS' AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Tracing Membrane, Cloth and Paper.
Whatman's Drawing Papers.
India Ink and Water Colors.
Paint Cups and Tiles.
Tape Measures.
Field Books, (Level, Transit & Cross Section.)
Cross Section and Profile Paper.
Mounted Drawing Paper, in rolls; and
Manilla Drawing and Pattern Paper,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.

On the 1st day of March, 1868,

THE UNION LINE EXPRESS will withdraw for business, transferring he same to the MERCHANTS' DESPATCH, and the following lines of road:

Cleveland, O., to Erie, Pa., via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Jamestown, Pa., to Franklin, Pa., via the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

New Castle, Pa., to Youngstown, O., via the Lawrence Railroad.

Cleveland, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., via the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Bayard, O., to New Philadelphia, O., via Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.

Hudson, O., to Millersburg, O., via Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad.

To avoid confusion, Shippers will please note the change and instead of using the UNION EXPRESS, or any delivering to the ADAMS EXPRESS, as heretofore, for points on the line of the above Railroads, use the Car Cards of and deliver to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS

GEO. BINGHAM,
fe28:m3 Agent.

D. P. HATCH,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Real Estate and Personal Property Bought and Sold.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO

Negotiation of Loans. Attend to the Renting of Property. Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

THE BEST KID GLOVES

IN THE WORLD ARE

Laporte's Paris Kid Gloves,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.

All gloves made by me bear my signature,

Laporte.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

Exclusive Agents for the United States,

No. 36 White St., New York.

fe18 1y2:1TS

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TINDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES BLACKMORE,	JAS. H. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TINDLE,	JAMES BOWN,
WILLIAM DEANE,	W. W. BRADSHAW,
A. G. CURRAIN,	ROBERT WRAY,
	JOHN EVANS.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 123 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 126 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
oct8 s30 No. 126 Smithfield street.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for wharfage, a BOAT HOUSE, etc., now lying at the old ferry landing, near Saw Mill run, for account of whom it may concern, on the

14TH DAY OF MARCH,

Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.

BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 14th, 1868. fe18:td

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of W. B. McGEE & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the merchant Tailoring business in all its branches. At No. 18 St. Clair street.

W. H. McGEE,
J. C. McPHERSON.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1868. mh4*

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN BEAR TIMES.

[illegible] WASHED BREAD. The largest [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF DOMESTICS.

FIVE HUNDRED PACKAGES,

COMPRISING

Prints, Ginghams, Sheetings,

SHIRTINGS, TICKS,

And other STAPLE GOODS, to be sold before the regular auctions, at wholesale and retail, by the package or piece, at

Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 Market Street.

City and Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock and compare prices

mh5:m3t

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.

BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.

SHIRT FRONTS.
LINEN TOWELS.
LINEN NAPKINS.
LINEN DOYLIES.

BATES & BELL
BATES & BELL.

LINEN DAMASKS.
LINEN PILLOWING.
LINEN SHEETING.

mh5:1t*

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading and Paving of Fifth street, Manilla street, Ferry street, Mellon alley and Myrtle street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same*, That the Committee on Streets and Bridges be and they are authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Fifth street, from Bidwell to Chartiers street; Ferry street, from the point where the same intersects Manilla street, to Middle Road, Middle alley, from Federal to Boyle street; and for the building of the necessary culverts, sewers and drains, and for paving the same from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, thereof, for with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements there be and is hereby levied a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said streets and the said alley respectively, in proportion to the feet front of the lots respectively comprised, and abounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said streets and alley respectively, in proportion to the feet front as aforesaid, and thereupon proceed to make out and certify the assessment in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for the better regulating of the mode and expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys in the city of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McMEEKIN,
President of Select Council.

Attest: D. MACFERSON,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOHN S. SLAGLE,
President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. mh5

AN ORDINANCE relating to DUTIES OF VIEWERS.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That on and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the opening, widening or extending of any street or highway, to file the plan of their report and before laying the same before the Court, to present the same to the Select and Common Councils of the city, for the amendments, and hear complaints in relation to the same.

SEC. 2. That no such of any ordinance as may conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into law this the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McMEEKIN,
President of Select Council.

Attest: D. MACFERSON,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOHN S. SLAGLE,
President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. mh5:

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE DAY.

**ANTI-

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE SOUL'S PROPHECY.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

All before us lies the way:
Give the past into the wind;
All before us is the day,
Night and darkness are behind.

Eden with its angels bold,
Love and flowers as did coolest sea,
Is less an ancient story told
Than a glowing prophecy.

In the spirit's perfect air,
In the passions tame and kind,
Innocence from selfish care,
The real Eden we shall find.

When the soul to sin hath died,
True and beautiful and sound,
Then all earth is sanctified,
Uppprings paradise around.

From the spirit land afar
All disturbing force shall be;
Stir, nor toil, nor hope shall mar
Its immortal unity.

EPHEMERIS.

—New Hampshire wants water.
—The Southern rice crop is large.
—Italy is threatened with civil war.
—Maryland killed the eight hour law.
—Abbott is to do Grant up in history.
—The Idaho Chinese are in destitution.
—Augusta (Me.) has had an earthquake.
—Chase, it is said, does not want the Presidency.
—The Philadelphia Press Club is a grand success.
—The Burglars' Insurance Company is a New York idea.
—It is rumored that Edwin Booth is engaged to Miss McVicker.
—The recent sleet destroyed hundreds of fruit trees in this section.
—Massachusetts has fifty-three thousand more women than men.
—There are five hundred American youngsters at school in Germany.
—Not a stick or stone marks the last resting place of old Zach Taylor.
—The workingmen of Nashville have established a co-operative store.
—There will be unusual activity in building in Chicago this spring.
—Quincy, Ill., has a colored woman one hundred and thirty-five years old.
—Philadelphia is full of young men from the country seeking employment.
—Mining operators demand an increase of tariff on foreign copper and ores.
—Buffalo has a young scapegrace, thirteen, married, drunken and a wife beater.
—Over one hundred million persons traveled on the city cars in New York last year.
—A son of Kats, the Japanese Commissioner, is attending school at Monson, Mass.
—Pendleton will run independent for the Presidency if the Democrats fail to nominate him.
—The cotton mills of Fall River are stopped by a strike. Five thousand employees are idle.
—Yesterday was Pension day with the Government officers charged with the payment of pensions.
—Benjamin Cesi, a brilliant pupil of Thalberg, is knocking a reputation out of the piano at Naples.
—A Macon (Ga.) merchant nailed crape to his doors and got a start of three days on his creditors.
—A boiler weighing ten thousand pounds was hauled across the ice on the Missouri river, at Kansas city.
—Virginia journals advocate a convention of the debtors and creditors for a mutual compromise of all debts contracted prior to 1861.
—At a meeting of returned soldiers held in Baltimore resolutions sustaining Mr. Johnson were passed. We presume they were confederates.
—The State Senate of Iowa has passed a bill admitting womrn to practice at the bar. We should like to have a fair woman plead our case were we on trial.
—Osgood, of Ticknor and Field's publishing house, Boston, and Dolby, Dickens' runner, had a walking match of six miles and back on Monday. Osgood came out victorious.
—There are fifty million dollars invested in the development of the copper regions of Lake Superior, and about seventy thousand persons are directly or indirectly supported by the product.
—One-half the ordinary revenue of the British exchequer comes directly or indirectly from tobacco, spirits, wine or beer. Tobacco yields £6,583,466; spirits, £16,400,518; malt, beer, &c., £7,669,246; wine, £1,538,451. The total amount of duties paid on these luxuries was therefore £32,136,676—equivalent to $160,683,000.
—The Pope recently gave audience to two hundred Catholic ladies who came to give in adhesion to the recently promulgated brief relative to ladies' toilets. The indecent costumes of the fair sex were made the text of a sermon on the occasion. In this respect we wonder how far Rome will revolutionize the fashionable world?
—In St. Louis there are 23 public schools, 9 public academies, 15 Catholic schools, 1 Episcopal, 1 Hebrew, 5 Lutheran, 3 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 industrial schools, 8 orphan asylums, 2 institutes for the blind, 5 universities, 3 medical colleges, a first-class law school, connected with the Polytechnic, 6 hospitals and 9 convents.
—Impeachment is the order of the day. Congress impeaches Johnson, Massachusetts threatens her Governor for vetoing the Constabulary, West Virginia brings Judge Hindman to trial for admitting, free of the iron clad oath, rebel attorneys to practice law, and the Board of Aldermen of New York want Gov. Fenton arraigned for not enforcing a law regulating New York City affairs.
—This is the latest item of fashionable gossip from Michigan:—"Mr. Mis-quah-wah-bow-you is engaged to Miss Mis-quah-quet-o-qua, daughter of Ne-be-nah-ah-nah-quot-way-be, the mighty hunter; Mr. Mah-kah-ds-wah-bo-you to the dark-eyed Miss Mah-kah-da-qua; Mr. Aa-ne-ne-wah-bo-you to the belle of the forest, Miss Ah-qua-wah-bo-you; and Mr. Kish-ke-ne-je-ka-jah-shin to the chick-we-nauch, Miss Ah-qua-ke-che-won-o-qua."
—Edwin Forrest is worth $700,000; Barney Williams, $350,000; Edwin Booth, $150,000; Maggie Mitchell, $150,000; W. J. Florence, $100,000; John Brougham, $75,000; J. E. Murdoch, $65,000; J. E. Owens, $125,000; Joseph Jefferson, $75,000; F. S. Chanfrau, $75,000; J. H. Hackett, $50,000; Lucille Western, $150,000; J. Lester Wallack, $150,000; Mrs. John Drew, $30,000; J. S. Clarke, $150,000; Laura Keene, $150,000; Edwin Adams, $25,000; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, $25,000; Wm. Wheatley, $200,000; E. L. Davenport, $25,000; P. T. Barnum, $500,000.
—The design of the proposed Philadelphia Lincoln monument has been adopted. It is the work of Randolph Rogers, the American sculptor, at Rome. The figure is in a sitting posture, and will be nine feet high, and the pedestal, of granite, fourteen feet high. In his left hand Mr. Lincoln holds the Emancipation Proclamation, and in his right the pen with which he has just signed it. The upper side panels of the pedestal will be decorated with the arms of the United States on the one side, and those of the City of Philadelphia on the other, in bronze, the corners being supported with Roman *fasces*, also in bronze. On the lower corners of the pedestal are four American eagles supporting festoons of laurel, all in bronze. The bronze work is to be executed at the Royal Foundry, at Munich. The whole cost of the monument will be about $50,000, of which the Association has some $25,000.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The project for building the new road connecting Akron, on the Atlantic and Great Western, with the Michigan Southern Road, has been decided upon in good faith, and steps have been taken for pushing the work through with all expedition; it is not certain, however, that it will be found necessary for the Erie Company to guarantee the bonds of the road, an offer having been made to contract for the road without any such guarantee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT receives immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches." and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 30HSDAT

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Plate Heads, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Store Pans, and sole manufacturers of HARNDEN'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. 1ofdwtf

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MEINS & MOLLENDA.)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Mill Machinery, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 Corner First and Smithfield Sts. Sole agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers. 1aftwd

FLAME SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Sheathing, Bratiers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Heads, Copper Boiler Solder, Solder, &c., and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Metals and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET, and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl4:dwly

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
DENTIST,
No. 218 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Cures guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE is restored manly power, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climatic give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions (which are plain and explicit), and nature's functions (from business or pleasure) restored. Failure is impossible. Sold by druggists at $5, or four quantities in one for $15. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, S. GRIFFEN, 358 Second Ave., New York. fe20:d&w4t

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live, and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of premature declension, nervousness and debility; consumption; Impediments to Marriage; Philosophically considered, &c.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. fe20:d&w3t:TuThS

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Bonart Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja25:d&w7

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,
To Purchasers of Clothing.
CRAY & LOGAN,
47 St. Clair Street.
In order to close out their spring assortment of
Boys', Youth's and Children's
CLOTHING,
Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.
BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!
All other goods equally low.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.
ja24:3t

WINTER GOODS.
E HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a second supply of
Winter Coatings,
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.
A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no6:tf&s

P. McARDLE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.
ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the city of Pittsburgh. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3tdd

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about 48 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight built in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left boot was sewed on the outside on the inside.

Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S. Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. 2

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED
Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with
Comparatively Little Pain.
Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the
POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.
Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address
Dr. T. J. KISSNER,
WHEELING, W. VA.
ja20:d&w2

HAZARD POWDER.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.
All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 LIBERTY STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 103 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.
fe22:d30

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 15, 1868.
CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS
Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the said assessments will now be received at the Treasurer's Office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT., and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the approval of the report by Councils, they will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law.
D. MAGEFFOGH,
fe18:10s City Treasurer.

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 2 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of Wee Common, ALLEGHENY.
FIRE-BRICK ALWAYS ON HAND.
Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c.
HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.
Cutting promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE.
ja4:dtf

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.
Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh

BAHR & MOSER,
Architects,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Coal Houses and public buildings.

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, stable and orchard, near Arthur's Station. For terms apply to
B. McLAI CO.
fe15

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,
Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated
A. C. C. (Jouvin,) KIDS,
Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers testify to their perfect easy and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material, selected and furnished by us, and are really
Elegant and Desirable.
The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.
SIZES—5½ TO 8.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
fe29

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!
AT
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.
We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as
COTTON HOSIERY,
MERINO HOSIERY,
SPRING GLOVES.
AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF
BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.
IN GENT'S AND LADIES'
UNDERWEAR,
We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete Valley of
Linen Hdk'fs, for Ladies, Gent's & Children; Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds; Lace Collars; Morrison's clear Shirts; Nainsook swiss; Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.
Ristori Aprons,
Different sizes and beautiful patterns.
OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES
WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
VELVET RIBBONS in all colors.
The new DENBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, to fit large and small.
Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,
78 & 80 Market St.
fe20

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS
JUST RECEIVED BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.
HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE JOCKEY TIE, something new, for Ladies.
A LARGE LOT OF
PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, VERY CHEAP.
A full line of all shades and sizes
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;
TASSELED KID GLOVES.
A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.
THE CELEBRATED
Bismarck Paper Collars,
For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.
Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
77 and 79 Market Street.
fe17:

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED, AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
No. 87 MARKET STREET.
ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at
LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES,
Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at
No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,
27 Fifth Street.
Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.
FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.
All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
third house above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,
The Choicest Groceries,
And the Purest Spices,
And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to
FRANCE'S TEA MART,
15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
ja18

NOTICE TO
INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF
SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS,
The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the three mill State tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open for the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."
DAVID ALTER, Jr.,
fe3:s77 County Treasurer.

F. W. C. FIELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cereons,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 126 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.
Particular attention paid to, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 103 FOURTH STREET. 6

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

JUST IMPORTED,
And Especially Adapted to this Market,
VELVET CARPETS,
OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.
English Body & Tapestry Brussels,
INGRAINS AND HEMPS,
The FINEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
COMMON CARPETS,
25 Cents a Yard.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
SPRING SALES.
CARPETS
HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED
BOTTOM PRICES.
McCALLUM BROS.,
Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPRECEDENTED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.
OIL CLOTHS,
Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.
McCALLUM BROTHERS
51 Fifth Street, above Wood.
fe10

REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
AT
BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,
71 Fifth Street,
ja25:d&w2 OVER BATES & KELLY'S.

FEBRUARY..... 1868.
NEW CARPETS!
OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND
Our New Spring Stock,
Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices
Lower than any New or Old Goods
In the market, of equal qualities and styles,
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
fe10:dtf (SECOND FLOOR.)

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES
EUREKA OIL WORKS,
Manufacturers of
Eureka Carbon Oil
THE CELEBRATED
Sperm Lubricating Oils,
CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,
Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
19 Irwin Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Daizell's Block, Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:
WARING, KING & CO.,
1317 Walnut St., Phila.
H. M. LONG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
Brand—"LUCIFER,"
Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Du sell's Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—127 Walnut st. ap8:wtf

TH. WIGHTMAN.....D.A. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
Lawrenceville.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners and Dealers in
PETROLEUM,
OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HAN-COCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.
J. C. BUFFUM. C. A. KERR. W. H. WHITEHEAD
SOHO OIL WORKS,
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.
BUFFUM, KERR & CO.

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,
At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICHTER
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
fe20:m9

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 800 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.
GEORGE REAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,
118 FEDERAL STREET, Second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

DYERS AND SCOURERS.
H. J. LANCE,
Nos. 125 and 127 Third Street
DYER AND SCOURER,
Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.
KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.
C. G. FISHER'S
FANCY
Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,
No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,
Between Wood and Smithfield streets.
All goods returned in two weeks. Goods received in the country twice monthly.

POT CLAY IN lots of the
JOHN B. CANFIELD & S
fe20

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JAS. E. MEANOR..... JOS. HARPER.
MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
Consignments solicited.
REFERENCES—J. G. Marsh, Cashier Monongahela National Bank; J. D. Dilworth & Co., H. T. Kennedy & Bro. jan1:d3m

M. STEELE..... J. A. STEELE.
M. STEELE & SON,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN,
And Produce generally. No. 98 OHIO STREET, near East Common,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

LUTHER KEIL..... EDWARD P. RITCHART
KEIL & RITCHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
249 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER,
396 Penn Street.
ap8:tf

ALEX. M'BANE..... C. ANZER.
M'BANE & ANZER,
Commission Merchants,
Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally. No. 70 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. 105

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Land, Heller, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., Produce generally. No. 18 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe28:m3

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Glassware, &c. Nos. 122 and 124 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe26:3m

JOHN I. HOUSE. EDWARD HOUSE. WM. H. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Metals and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET, and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

H. RIDDLE, No. 188 Liberty St., Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash advances made on consignments, and paid for Produce generally. ap27

HUNT, KNOX..... ANDREW KNOX
R. KNOX & SON, Commission Merchants and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED, PROVISIONS, &c. No. 73 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City.

DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission Merchant in PIG METAL, BLOOMS ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 346 and 348 PENN STREET. Storage furnished if desired. ja31:d3m

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON
Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Oils, and Land Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures, corner of Liberty and First streets, Pittsburgh.

E. REYMER..... J. S. BROTHERS..... WM. D. BROTHERS
REYMER & BROS., (Successor to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Produce generally, No. 84 Second Street, near Cherry, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nos. 19 and 21 Sandusky street, Allegheny City.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 58 Second street, Pittsburgh.

ORY SHIPTON..... A. WALLACE

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
ALEXANDER SELLERS, President.
WM. P. HERRON, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE SEELD, General Agent.
Office, Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Willingness assisted in all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks, on favorable terms. Directors:
Those who are well known to the community, and who are directors of no fictitious institution, but who maintain the character which they have so long borne, are a sufficient guarantee to those who desire to be insured.

Alex. Sellers, John S. Mellon,
R. Ellis Cox, Chas. J. Clarke,
Francis McKelvy, H. Sellers Evans,
Lawrence Kennedy, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Thomas M'Kee, Wm. Phillips,
David M. Long, Wm. Morrison,
D. D. Imbrie, Secretary. Wm. Eichbaum.
fe27

BEN FRANKLIN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
N. FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 43 Ohio St., Alleghany, Pa.
DIRECTORS:
Henry Irwin, Geo. K. Riddle, Simon Drum,
T. Oo. Harper, J. H. Smith, W. M. Stewart,
Joseph Lantner.
GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oc9

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, 91 Fifth Street, Bank Block.
This is a Home Company, and invites applications for insurance from the
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.
A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no6:tf&s

P. McARDLE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.
ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the city of Pittsburgh. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3tdd

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about 48 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight built in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left boot was sewed on the outside on the inside.

Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S. Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. 2

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED
Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with
Comparatively Little Pain.
Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the
POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.
Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address
Dr. T. J. KISSNER,
WHEELING, W. VA.
ja20:d&w2

HAZARD POWDER.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.
All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 LIBERTY STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 103 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.
fe22:d30

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 15, 1868.
CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS
Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the said assessments will now be received at the Treasurer's Office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT., and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the approval of the report by Councils, they will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law.
D. MAGEFFOGH,
fe18:10s City Treasurer.

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 2 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of Wee Common, ALLEGHENY.
FIRE-BRICK ALWAYS ON HAND.
Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c.
HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.
Cutting promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE.
ja4:dtf

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.
Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh

BAHR & MOSER,
Architects,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Coal Houses and public buildings.

FOR RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE, with six acres of ground, stable and orchard, near Arthur's Station. For terms apply to
B. McLAI CO.
fe15

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

2,000,000 ACRES
OF
CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE
BY THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
EASTERN DIVISION.
Lying along the line of their road, at
$4.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,
And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.
For particulars, maps, &c., address
JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
Or, CHAS. B. LASBORN, Secy.,
St. Louis, Missouri.
ap18:

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will expose to Public Sale,
THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH,
A well improved Farm, situated at Huston's Station, P. & R. R., two miles west of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 163 acres of good land, suitable for grazing, farming or the cultivation of grapes. The whole tract is well watered by never failing springs, and a well of never failing water in the barn yard. The land is all underlaid with a vein of coal, ranging from 4 to 6 feet. The improvements are a good frame house, containing nine rooms; a good frame bank barn, 80 by 60 feet; good tenant house; three apple orchards of good fruit, together with a variety of pear, peach and cherry trees. The farm will be sold either in whole or lots, to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known.
fe26:10T MWF JAMES WATT.

FRAME COTTAGE,
SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,
Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vault. Lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 400 fruit bearing grape vines of the choicest varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as currants, gooseberries, strawberries and nectarines; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of
STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
ja30 No. 66 Smithfield street.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable locations in Manchester, fronting on the main street and within the municipal limits of Allegheny. The above is seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. The house is of brick, two-story, contains a double tier of rooms, is finished, cellar under all the house. Lot well fenced, with a few apple trees, and will be sold. For further particulars inquire on J. L. MANSMANN, on the premises, or A. W. EWING, Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa. fe22:

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good cultivation, also, a small woolen factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Houses to rent in all parts of the city. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM WARD,
Real Estate Agent, Fifth street,
ja22 opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WOR

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM CONVENTION.

Oil Dealers in Caucus—Meeting of Refiners and Dealers—Delegates from Boston, Cleveland and Parkersburg —The Convention Addressed by Gen. J. K. Moorhead—Committees Appointed, &c., &c.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association Feb. 22d, 1868, calling a National Convention of Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum to be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Pittsburgh, Wednesday, March 4th, 1868, a number of delegates representing the oil interest in different portions of the United States assembled at 12 o'clock on the day and at the place designated.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was called to order by H. M. Long, President of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, who stated the object of the meeting briefly. He said it was for the purpose of hearing the views of dealers in different localities, to take into consideration the best manner of making contracts, gauging oil, &c. The temporary organization was completed by electing A. F. Brooks, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart, a Committee of five on permanent organizations was appointed by the Chair, consisting of Messrs. Lockhart, W. H. Scofield, T. W. Davis, E. Rankin and Benjamin Vaughn.

REMARKS.

Mr. Downer was called upon to address the meeting during the absence of the Committee. He said the great object of the Convention, if they wished to have power and weight, was unanimity. He had been connected with the interest of Petroleum for a long time, and hoped that this Convention would remain together until the members became thoroughly acquainted with each other, and perfectly familiar with each others views.

Mr Kirk said he could not say anything of interest at this stage of the Convention, but he was pleased to see so many delegates present. He thought the tax on Petroleum was an imposition on the dealers in it throughout the country and he hoped the Convention would be a unit in endeavoring to have it removed.

Mr. Flagler said he could only reiterate the sentiments of the gentlemen who had preceded him. He had but little hopes of a repeal of the tax until lately when he had met Gen. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, and he believed from what he learned from him that united action of delegates throughout the country would effect the object desired.

Mr. Sumner addressed the meeting briefly, reiterating the sentiments of the gentlemen who had preceded him.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on permanent organization made a short absence reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT—D. P. Eels, of Cleveland.

VICE PRESIDENTS—S. Downer, of Boston; W. M. Irish, of Oil City; M. E. Clark, of Cleveland; H. M. Warren, of New York; E. W. Heird, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Henry H. King, of Philadelphia; William Frew, of Pittsburg.

SECRETARY—A. F. Brooks, of Pittsburg.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Kirk moved that as the President elect had not arrived the temporary Chairman continue to act until his arrival. Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

Mr. Kirk moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to arrange business for the Convention. The motion was adopted and the following gentlemen appointed: Messrs. Kirk, Irish, Sumner, Reynolds, Downer Flagler and M. E. Clark.

Mr. Kirk stated that as the delegates from a distance would like to visit the refineries in this locality, arrangements had been made with the Allegheny Valley Railroad to run a special train whenever required to enable them to do so.

Mr. Davis moved that a Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the proposed visit.

Mr. Kirk amended by referring the matter to the Committee of Arrangements of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association.

The amendment was adopted. The following gentlemen constitute the Committee: Messrs. Kirk, Long, Brooks, Warden, Forsyth, Dilworth and Lockhart.

Mr. Kirk moved that the Convention adjourn to meet at three o'clock.

A delegate amended to 3:30.

Mr. Kirk stated that Gen. Moorhead, the Representative in Congress from this district, would attend the Convention at three o'clock, and as the tax on petroleum originated with him, he hoped the members of the Convention would be prepared to receive him and give him a handling.

Mr. Clark thought the dealers from his own district should handle him.

The Convention then adjourned.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of delegates and firms represented in the Convention.

CLEVELAND—W. C. Scofield, Jno. Alexander, H. M. Flager, M. B. Clark, Jno. W. Faucett, G. Westlake, F. H. Penfield, J. C. Haiman, H. K. Reynolds, D. P. Eells and Richard Clark.

OIL CITY—Charles F. Thumm, Wm. L. Lay.

BOSTON—Samuel Downer and Benjamin Vaughn.

PARKERSBURG—J. R. Ham, Albert Brandt, Wm. H. Crawford, W. T. Poole, Wm. P. Thompson, Edward Braidon, H. W. Heird, A. B. McFarland, S. P. Wells, H. P. Longmoor,, Richard Clark, and A. R. Reed.

MCCLINTOCKSVILLE—W. M. Irish.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—E. Rankin.

FIRMS REPRESENTED.

PITTSBURGH—Lockbart & Frew, Forsyth Brothers, Emil Schalk, H. M. Long, Brooks, Ballentine & Co., Harden & Bacheider, Waring & King, National Refining and Storing Company, Hewett, Logan & Stockdale, Tack Brothers, Clark & Sumner, Wormser, Meyers & Co., Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Oliver B. Jones, John Bredenbour, O. S. McIlwaine, H. Hoehler & Co., Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., David Kirk, James Benney, Jr., P. Weisenberger & Co., T. M. Frauerman, McCurry & Beaumont, S. W. Hallock, Wm. Edgerton, Model Refining Company, R. T. Leech, W. P. Logan, J. T. Stockdale, B. W. Morgan & Co., E. C. Keys, O. S. Phillips, S. B. Sneathen, D. M. Edgerton, Joseph Words, R. H. Collins, Sons, Dilworth Bro., Samuel Richardson, Braun & Wagoner, Lafferty & Waring, Duncan & Williams, Bly & Pinkerton, J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., McKee, Hacket & Co., Fleming & Co., Bolling, Kelsey & Co. Kirkpatrick, Lyons & Co., Hutchenson Oil Refining Company, Thos. K. Petting, Wm. Mackeown & Bro., John Black, James Wilkins, Fisher Bro., M. Woods, James Mawhinny, Jonathan Gallagher, L. Bushnell, John Benne, Joseph Kirkpatrick, A. W. D. Graff & Co., James Miller, Mankedick, Hann & Co. A. D. Miller, Breerton & Wilkins, T. G. Kirkpatrick, John B. Bell, Brunsagerman & Co., Livingston Bros., W. P. Murray & Co., E. C. Fawcett.

PHILADELPHIA.—Warring, King & Co., Warden, Frew & Co., Peter Wright & Co., Thek bros. & Co., Emil Schalk, J. B. Alien & Co., D. L. Miller.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at half past three o'clock, P. M., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Mr. Long, temporary Chairman in consequence of the permanent Chairman not having arrived, presided during the session.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

The Chairman announced that the first business in order would be the reading of the report of the Committee on Business.

Mr. Kirk, Chairman of the Committee, reported the following:

Your Committee would respectfully suggest the following items of business for the consideration of the Convention:

First—To take steps for the removal of the United States government tax on products of petroleum.

Second—To protest against any tax or the direct use of stamps upon refined petroleum.

We would respectfully recommend the taking up of the foregoing topics for discussion, and the appointment of a committee of five to report on each branch of the subject, and ask further time to report business for the convention.

The report was received and the committee retained.

The Chairman stated that the object of the committee was to get an idea of the views of the Convention on the subject of taxation.

Mr. Downer said that as he understood the object of the meeting, it was for the purpose of an informal discussion on the subject of taxation on Petroleum, and he would like to make a few general remarks on the subject. The business was now at a crisis. In a few years the business would become settled and the article become a staple. The time for extreme prices has passed away. Petroleum was not like corn, of which you could get but one crop; Petroleum yielded two or three.

The amount of peculation practiced by dishonest dealers and tax collectors made it necessary for honest dealers to take some measures for their own protection, or the trade must go down. During the war there was a disposition on the part of the people to submit to the tax without complaint, but now the war the people wished to know way the article of petroleum should not be released from special taxation. There was no reason why it should not be. It was an article that required labor in its production, and it had not been profitable to dealers within the last two years. We should now make an effort to have the tax reduced. If Congress would repeal the tax of course the dealers would have to do the best they could; but it was their duty to have the tax removed. If it was not for the idea which had gone abr ad that "Shoddy and Petroleum carried an immense wealth with them" there would not be a member of Congress in favor of a special tax. If the tax could not be repealed this session they might have it reduced and perhaps repealed the next year. The dealers of this country would always have to guard against the foreign trade, and should be at all times ready to meet it. The trade in Europe was still in good condition and was not crippled as had been represented.

The arrival of the delegates from Parkersburg was announced and their names read.

The Chairman then read the second topic for the consideration of the Convention.

GEN. J. K MOORHEAD'S REMARKS.

On motion of Mr. Kirk, Gen. Moorhead was called upon to address the Convention.

Gen. Moorhead said that he was in favor and always had been of protecting the interest of the entire community, and although he fully appreciated the honor conferred on him by being called upon to address the Convention, he must decline to make a speech, as he was on the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, would prevent him from so doing; I would place him in an awk ward position. He hoped the Convention would agree on all points and go before the Committee a unit, and then he would do all he could to further their interest; But they must go as a unit, not one person representing one branch of the trade, and another a different branch. He would be glad to have the entire tax removed, but feared it could not be done. The expenses of the Government must be paid, and to do so there must be tax enough levied.

The Committee had endeavored to reduce the expenses of the government to the very lowest point, but these must be money raised to pay the expenses and pay the interest on the public debt. He did not wish to pay the public debt now, but merely pay the interest upon it. The Committee had not agreed to remove the tax from oil, they had, however, endeavored to remove it from all articles which were the production of labor and retain it on luxuries. He was one of the persons who had thought oil one of the productions that would bear taxation, and thought it the duty of American statesmen to make the consumers of it pay a portion of the expenses of the government. He believed that all oil exported should be taxed, unless it would prevent exportation. If he was sure exported oil would not bear taxation, he would oppose taxing it to the very last. He had been informed that it was not the productions of Europe that interfered with our market, but it was the exportation of crude oil without tax which was refined in England and brought into competition with the exportation of refined here, which, under these circumstances, would not bear a tax.

It was for the purpose of having the dealer understand the matter, and agree upon some system of taxation and present their views to the Committee of Ways and Means, that he had consented to address the Convention and he would then do all in his power to further the interests of dealers in this country.

Mr. Flager was called upon to address the Convention. He said the question was not one of ability to pay the tax. He had listened to General Moorhead with great pleasure and had been considerably enlightened. He thought that if it was possible to make the article of Petroleum any cheaper to the consumer it was the duty of dealers to do so, but at the same time they must bear in mind their higher duty to pay the just demands of the Government. He was in favor of paying the interest on the public debt, and after he died wished some one else to pay the principal. The speaker read an extract from the remarks of General Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He said it was not a question whether Petroleum would bear a tax or not, whether it was a luxury He compared the consumption of gas to that of petroleum. The cost of the former, he said, was $30,000,000, while that of Petroleum was but $10,000,000. The consumers of the former were the wealthy portion of community, and it was certainly a greater luxury than the latter. He thought that Petroleum was a product of labor, as much so as the production of sugar. The European manufacturers had a decided advantage over American manufacturers on account of the cheapness of labor. He thought that the Convention should endeavor to get the Committee to go to Washington. It was a custom always the custom of political men to talk the same way in different places. He considered it a credit to the General. He thought if the Convention would invite the Committee of Ways and Means, as they should do, that petroleum would not bear a tax, there would be no difficulty in having it removed. He was opposed to the tax and thought it all wrong, and he believed that the trade had in General Moorhead a firm and valuable friend.

Mr. Mountzheimer was called upon and read as follows:

Mr. President—In connection with the proposed export tax on Refined Petroleum, I beg leave to direct your attention to a point which is, in my opinion, one of vital importance.

When it was found *necessary* to meet the payment of the interest of our large public debt and *desirable* to create a sinking fund for the *gradual* payment of the last itself, our Legislature wisely concluded to make Europe—which had gained so largely by our great national misfortune—bear a portion of our burden by increasing import duties, and thereby protecting our home industry. It could hardly be expected that among the many measures adopted there should not have been some that proved to be untimely, nay, even damaging to our best interests. The most glaring mistake made was the placing of raw *cotton* in the unreconstructed States. You all know that by that measure the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt and elsewhere, encouraged by the scanty supplies of the belief American staple during the rebellion, was suffered to continue and flourish to the detriment of our own people. The essence of the argument of our legislators was the well-known phrase "Cotton is king." Europe *must* have it, and that dollar a bale will help largely to fill our coffers, while those trans-Atlantic products will hardly miss that small amount. The conclusion was correct, but the proposition was faulty; hence the ruin of their logic. Europe wants our cotton, but if necessary it can do with less than we are anxious to ship.

I fear, gentlemen, that an equally great mistake is about to be made in regard to Petroleum. Twenty-five cents per barrel seems indeed a trifling sum, but this seemingly small amount may be the tiny cloud the size of Wm. Sailor that there is danger of a storm. I am in possession of documents which prove that our friends in Europe are beginning to consider the propriety of not only starting their half forgotten, idle, old refineries, but are even thinking seriously of putting up new ones. They do not intend to frighten us again with their antiquated whale oil; they propose to try conclusions with us by importing and refining our own Pennsylvania crude oil. Will it pay them to do so? Perhaps the following calculations, contained in a very late letter of a shrewd Antwerp business man, will satisfy the gentlemen on that point. Figures, honestly placed, are more convincing than wordy arguments. Here they are:

Antwerp—Cash calculation of about four hundred barrels refined oil:

760 bbls. equal 65,000 kilogrammes of crude oil at 35 francs	22,750
11 workmen, or 66 work days per week at 2 francs	136
Interest on work at 40 weeks per annum	109
Insurance at 150,000 francs for oil at 3 per cent	113
Interest on 250,000 francs capital account at 5 per cent., 40 working weeks	313
Wear and tear on 40 weeks	50
2,002 kilogrammes sold, 17 francs per 100 kilogrammes	350
Soda	8
26 tons coal	420
Freights on crude oil to works from Antwerp and refined oil, benzoline, etc., to Antwerp, 1,080 at 25 cts	270
Cleaning and preparing of 476 bbls. at 1 franc	476
	Francs. 24,966
These 24,966 francs will yield 882 bbls. refined oil, at the rate of 70 per cent.	
45,500 kilogrammes at 44 francs	20,020
34 tons coal, at the rate of 15 per cent.	7,800
9,750 kilogrammes at 80 francs	1,950
44 residuum at the rate of 8 per cent., 5,200 kilogrammes at 34 francs	28,816
Less cash.	Francs. 24,566
Leaves net profit.	Francs. 3,910

(Or nearly 10 francs; equal to almost $2 in gold per barrel.)

This calculation is based on crude oil purchased for an Antwerp dealer at 35 frs. By importing it himself the Antwerp refiner will perhaps gain another 5 frs. per one hundred kilo. The important advantages European refiners have are, cheap labor and chemicals. You will at once perceive that the present demand for benzole has a great deal to do with the excellent result of the above calculation. The possible overvalue of benzole is the only "fancy" figure in the statement, otherwise the cost calculation is very liberal and will probably be brought lower than stated. In regard to benzine it is not at all likely that the present demand will decrease, though prices may go down on account of shipments. In order to give you an idea how immense the consumption of that article has increased, and how much more it will increase with heavier shipments, I will mention that in Paris alone three thousand benzole lamps of all styles and patterns are now used daily against only eighteen hundred three months ago. Benzine is, besides, used largely for washing wool. The great drawback in refining is naphtha with a weekly capacity of one thousand to twelve hundred barrels on the left bank of the Schelde—opposite Antwerp. Others follow. Our Antwerp correspondent adds that within the next ten years from now the export of crude oil from the United States will be much larger than the export of refined oil.

In the full consciousness of our strength it is perhaps not necessary to call your attention to the fact that the Europeans are trying to be prepared for the coming struggle. Under the influence of an advance at Antwerp, however, there was a better feeling, and sellers generally had their "ideas" up somewhat; we had but a single sale of importance to note since last half of March, at 34c. We now quote at 33½c for first, and 34c for last half of March, showing an advance of half a cent, compared with Tuesday, and unless Antwerp should suddenly take another turn backward, we expect to see this improvement extend throughout the week.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 800 bbls ref. to F. A. Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy, Bro. & Co, 250 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

P. W. Morgan & Co, 200 do do to S. Schalk & Co, Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 4.—Flour quiet and 10@15c better, with sales of 6,000 bbls at 25c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts of 20,000 bbls; 5@10c lower on low grades, with more doing for export, at $8.60@9.30 for superfine State and western, $9.75@10.60 for extra State, $9.75@10.60 for superfine Western, $12.00@14.10 for white wheat extra, $9.80@13.75 for R. H. O., $10@12 for extra St. Louis, $10.50@14.50 for extra Genesee; closing firm. California flour and meal more active, with sales of 2,600 sacks at $12.50@13.50. Rye flour quiet and unchanged, with sales of 250 bbls at $7.50. Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky nominal. Wheat; no receipts; a shade firmer with more doing; sales of 15,000 bushels at $2.80@2.81 for No. 2 Spring in store and delivered, $2.86 for amber Fort Washington spring delivered, and $2.90 for amber State. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and unchanged. Barley Malt quiet and firm. Corn; receipts, 12,000 bus; light better and more active, with sales of 60,000 bushels at $1.21@1.24 for new mixed western afloat, $1.23@1.27 for old Southern, and $1.24@1.28 for new Southern yellow. Oats; no receipts; 1@2c better, with sales of 24,000 bus at 80@82c for Canada West in store, and 83@84c for State; firm but quiet. Sugar steady; sales 300 hhds Cuba 12¼@12¾c. Molasses quiet; sales 130 hhds new Cuba of private terms. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady, at 32c for crude and 35@36c for refined bonded. Coal quiet and unchanged. Wool less active and firm; sales 400,000 lbs at 60@75c for domestic fleece, 55@60c for pulled, and 40@45c for native at previous prices. Pork quiet and firmer; sales 2,200 bbls, at $24.62½@25.00 for new mess, closing at $24.75 cash; $23.25@23.50 for old do, closing at $23.50 regular, $23.50@23.75 for prime, $22.25@22.50 for western prime mess, $21.50@22.00 for Western prime mess; $19.50@20.00 for new mess for sellers, the last half for March, at $24.35. Beef steady; sales of 450 bbls, at $12@13 for new plain mess; $15@16 for new extra mess; $13@17 for prime mess, and $28@30 for India mess. Bacon steady but dull; sales of 50 hhds at 12½@13c for rough and 17½c. Cuts Meats firm; sales of 220 pkgs, at 9½@11½c for shoulders and 16½@16¾c for hams. Dressed Hogs firm and quiet at 9½@9¾c. Lard is heavy and quiet, with sales of 200 tierces at 16½@16¾c for prime steam, and 16¾@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter active and firm at 35@45c for western and 45@50c for State. Cheese quiet at 17@20c. Rice steady and firm at 9½@10c for Carolina. Tallow firm; sales of 50,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c. Oils heavy; sales of 50 bbls Linseed at 95c. Whisky irregular and unsettled at 25@26c. Freights; engagements per steamer of 75,000 bush wheat at 9¾d, and 600 bbls flour at 3s 4½.

LATEST.—Flour closed 5@10c better for the low grades; the demand was partly from the export trade. Wheat 1@2c better, with a good demand, chiefly for export. Rye is quiet and steady. Oats is firm at 82½c for western, in store. Corn is 1@2c better; sales 80,000 bushels mixed western, about. Pork is quiet; for new mess, $25.00 was offered, and $25.50 asked; regular, seller's April, $23.75 offered, and $25.25 asked. Beef is fairly active and firm. Cut Meats are steady and in fair demand. Bacon is nominal. Lard is quiet at 16¾@16¾c for fair to prime steamed and kettle rendered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 5.—Dry goods market still continues quiet although for all classes of goods, both foreign and domestic, although the weather is fine. Woolens are inactive, and prices low enough. Cotton firm. Under European news cotton has advanced here. The cotton goods market, however, is unchanged. Print cloths 60 squares, 56 Atlantic A, Appleton A, Lyman B and Indian Head, are in moderate but steady request at 19¾c. Augusta 16½, other wise in fair proportion. Prints, delaines, ginghams and lawns are steady and fair and in reduced supply, as are brown sheetings. White goods, nainsooks and ploons are beginning to sell, but generally at very moderate rates.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 4.—Beef cattle quiet at $@ for medium to fair steers, and $6.25@7.50 for good to choice do. Hogs opened active and firm but closed a shade easier under the influence of heavy receipts at $7.75@8.35 for common to good, and $8.35@8.75 for good to choice.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1868.

The general markets present no new characteristics worthy of special notice, with the exception that the recent snow storm in the west has restricted very much the receipts, but this will not be of long duration; while, in the meantime, the supply of almost everything is fully up to the demand.

GRAIN—There is a good demand for Winter Wheat, and prime Red may be quoted at $2.45, and White at $2.55. Corn is very dull and drooping; we can report a sale of 1?? bushels Shelled, on track, at 95c, and it is said there was a sale of some 700 bushels, on the wharf, the other day at 87½c. Ear Corn cannot fairly be quoted above 90@95c, on wharf and track. Rye is in demand at $1.50@1.55. Oats firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at 66@67c, on track, and 65@70c, in store. Barley is scarce and firm at 85@90c.

GROCERIES—There is more activity manifested in the Grocery market, the operations, in the aggregate, during the past week having been considerably larger than usual, and most of our leading houses have as many orders as they can attend to. In prices there have been no important changes. Coffee is firmer, under the influence of large sales of Rio on the Rio Janeiro, in regard to the growing crops, while Tobacco is a little shaky, under an apprehension the tax will be reduced. Sugars and Molasses are firm, though some parties expect a decline within the next sixty days. The following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, 14¼@15½c; Cuba, 13@13½c; Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Crushed, 18c; "A" Coffee, 15c; "B" do, 15½c; Extra "C," 16c; "C" Yellow, 15c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 25½@26c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37½@38c; Laguayra, 28c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90@95c; Cuba, 65@70c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SPICES—Cassia, 30@35c; Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 25c; Allspice, 25c; Nutmegs, $1.50.

RICE—Rangoon, 11½c; Carolina, 12½c.

CANDLES—Layer Tallow, $4.75 per box; Valentine, 20c per pound; Prunes, 18c; Currants, 15c for new.

BAR LEAD—14c; Shot, $3.50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 12c; "Oakley's" 11½c Rosin, 4½@5c; "Dobbins," 10c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14½c; Star, 23c.

UNCONSTRUCTED LYE—$7.50 per case.

BUCKWHEAT—$4.00 per barrel.

FISH—White Fish, $7; Lake Herring, $4; Mackerel No. 1, $20; No. 2, $16@16.50; No. 3, $14; in half barrels 50c more.

TOBACCO—Black, 8c, 10c, 14c and Louisville Navy, 72@78c; Wm. H. Grant's 10s and Navy, 80c; C. & D. Tobacco, 90c.

TEAS—The market is firm and prices higher for new crop. Young Hyson, $1.70; Fair, $1.50; Common to Good, $1.30@1.35; Oolong, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1, $1.25 and $1.35; good Porto Rico, $1@1.05, as to quality. Imperial, $1@1.35. Japan—Choice, $1.30; Fair, $1.

VINEGAR—10@12c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm but unchanged; the few Plain, and 14½c for Sugar Cured Shoulders; 14 for Ribbed and 15 for Clear Sides; and 17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime Kettle rendered Lard 16c, in tierces, and 16½@17c in kegs. Mess Pork, $25.50. Country Lard, in kegs, 14½@15.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and dull but unchanged; $10.50@11.25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@ 16 for fancy brands. Rye Flour unchanged at $8.50@9.00 per barrel.

BUTTER—Is scarce and in demand; sales of prime to choice Roll at 45@48c, and even 50c.

EGGS—A shade easier, sales having been reported to-day at 32@33c.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover and Timothy seed is light, and we continue to quote at $4@5 for the former. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.40@2.50.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R. March 4—21 dead broncs, McElroy & Co; 56 cattle largely for Philadelphia; 17 cars rye and barley, McHenry & Hood; 10 do rye, Smith & Co; 24 cars feed, Hippley & Miller; 30 bbl bolo ties, Knox & Orr; 20 do do, Hamilton & Co; 10 do do J. M. W Rankin; 20 bbls rosin, Hogsworth, McDonald & Co; 1 car staves J Oliver; 1 car hoops, Bowers & Hanna & Co; 100 half bbls fish, Atwell, Lee & Co; 1 car flour, 100 bbls millfeed, Stewart & Lanceheim.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 4—1 car bbls oil, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do washers, Wood, Mathews & Co; 56 empty bbls, H Riddle; 100 do do, Thos Musgrave; 81 bbls green apples, D Hartzell; 200 bbls flour, Hood & Bro; 5 bbls dry apples, 1 sks do, Head & Metzger; 2 do do, C Jenkins; 2 boxes hardware, J F Hunter; 1 car hay, Hood & Bro; 1 do do, Sons; 1 do hams, D A Dougherty; 3 do meat, S Smith & Co; 15 bbls apples, Voigt & Co; 1 bbl do, McMasters & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION R. R., March 4—30 sks bran, J M Moore & Co; 16 sides, 1 bbl leather, J Bowers & Co; 1 car hay, Hood & Bro; 1 do brooms, J Moon & Co; 30 hides, Steinrath & Hare; 1 keg egg, Shuty & Lesser; 1 car staves, Hood & Bro; 1 do flour, Hood & Bro; 1 do hay, Lear lumber, J Baldinger.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., March 4—92 bales hay, Hippley & Miller; 1 car metal, Lynn, Sharp & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do sacks, J Schwalm; 4 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, C E Shomaker.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., March 4—1 car tanbark, Lappe & Weiss; 77 sks oats, Reisinger & Stevenson; 14 do do, Gwynn & Stevenson; 83 sks window glass, Mercheim & Co.

JOSHUA RHODES. JACOB ARNDT. H. LANDMAN

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.,

Maltsters,

BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS,

Office, 382 *Penn Street*,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Malt House Rebecca Street near Duquesne Works, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE

ESTABLISHED 1856.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH

WINES AND LIQUORS,

109 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

OUR MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has now large purchases, and perfected arrangements for the Spring trade, which we offer to our friends.

F. HUMILLER, Ayiae, Champagne.
DEVENOGE & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PAUL SALMON, Sillery, Champagne.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Cette.
MM. EMILE Castle, Paris.
A. LEVEUR & CO., Cognac.
SCHMIDT & FRIDAY, Pittsburgh, Sparkling Catawba.
HAAS & CO., English Ales.
A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.
Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Goods packed with the utmost care. Terms and prices satisfactory. se21:y

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to E. H. HOLMES, Agent)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HAETJE, President.
JOHN HARPER, Vice President.
SAMUEL HIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Haetje, John Atwell, B. Harper, Jr., Samuel Hiddle.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

J. S. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBERT LIDDELL

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM

Iron Broker,

134 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Clergwell, Donaghmore Josephine, Isabella, Donnamond, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Clipham's C. H. Charcoal PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

WOOD AND FIFTH STREET Sewer Assessment.

The assessment for constructing the WOOD AND FIFTH STREET SEWER has been left in my hands for collection, and should be paid on before February 1st, 1868, in order to save costs.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treas rer.

PITTSBURGH BOPE WORKS.

FOSTER, BOLLMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CORDAGE,

SAKUM,

AND

TWINES,

of every variety.

Warehouse, 124 & 125 Water St.

Call or send for Circular. ap4:y:p

RIVER NEWS.

The river was at a stand all day yesterday, with six feet ten inches in the channel. The weather was clear and it thawed pretty freely in the sun, but it was cold enough to freeze keenly last night again. The Monongahela was putting out considerable new made ice, but it was not heavy, and would not, in our opinion, seriously interfere with navigation.

There have been no arrivals since our last report, and there were no departures. The Pittsburgh and Parkersburg packet Grey Eagle, at last accounts, was laid up at Belleville ice compelling her to tie up at that point.

The Lorena, from St. Louis, is among the first boats due, having left Cincinnati several days ago.

It is Captain John A. Williams, and not Williamson, as noted by us yesterday, that has taken command of the Reporter. Capt. Williams is an old steamboatman, and was until recently in command of the Peter Balen. After making some repairs and improvements, he will lead the Importer for the Upper Missouri.

The Carrie will probably get off for St. Louis to-morrow, as she was engaged yesterday in taking on her stores, which are being furnished by Messrs. Evans, Dallas & Gilmore. We understand that she has considerable freight engaged at Wheeling.

The Keystone State, Captain Martin, is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will be a fine boat out. She offers superior accommodations for passengers, and shippers wanting their goods to go through with dispatch, should send them down to the Maggie forthwith. The Mary Davage and barges, Capt. Campbell, and the Armadillo, Capt. Hendrickson, are also announced for St. Louis.

The Pargoud, at Davis's Island, was a side-wheel steamer, of five hundred tons, Custom-House measurement; built in 1856 for the Missouri river trade, but for some months past has been under charter to the Memphis Packet Company. She was probably worth $80,000, and, doubtless, insured. She was owned by M. L. Lee, W. A. Thornburg and G. S. Rogers, and at the time of the accident, was commanded by Captain Sam McFarland. The Paragon was bound for St. Louis from Memphis.

The Madison Courier says: "Messrs. Vance & Armstrong, of the Marine Railway, commenced work on the hull of the steamer Eagle, of the Eagle Company, for the building of two new boats. The first one is to be a stern-wheeler, 180 feet keel, 32 feet beam, 6 feet low, twenty feet beam, and three and one-half feet depth of hold. The second is to be a side-wheeler, 160 feet keel, 30 feet beam, five feet low, seventeen feet beam, and four feet depth of hold. Both boats are to be completed in sixty days. John G. Greaney builds the cabin."

We learn that the darkies down along the Louisville Levee, on Corn Island, have all turned fishermen, and all have good luck. Their rods are huge hoop poles or large saplings, and their lines are of twine. They fish in about twenty feet water, probably a little less, and hook up a sort of fish as big as a barrel, which they call a buffalo. They are mossless, and on tapping one a fluid just like molasses runs out, or rather was drawn out along a wire, just as the wound "Yankee" molasses, and it tastes like molasses, and is declared to be pure plantation molasses. One party of these darkies have caught forty of these barrel fish, and it is thought these lucky fishermen had cast their rods and hooks right in the mouth of the sugar hogshead. Those who saw some, had some nine hundred barrels of molasses aboard.

John Mansell died at Carondelet on Sunday. He was an old Illinois river boatman, having commanded the Avalanche in 1846, and the Prairie Bird. He was clerk of the Ocean Spray when the terrible disaster of her burning occurred.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Tuesday, says: The Telegraph, Captain Leander Jennings, will start above to go on the docks. Leander, she will be run as a weekly packet between Cincinnati and Portsmouth, with Captain A. A. Bruno. The Glasgow arrived from St. Louis, and after discharging about sixty tons of freight, left for Glasgow. She will be succeeded down from Pittsburgh for St. Louis sunday night.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Monday, says: Rough ice is running in the rivers. Much rain fell, and a heavy rain is falling. River is rising rapidly—now nine feet sterling. River is falling in Illinois. It is twenty-four hours. It is presumed that the Missouri is also rising at Omaha. The Wisconsin is looking for Memphis plants in the Paragon, sunk at Devil's Island. The Paragon was insured for $40,000 in Cincinnati companies. Her loss is not yet definitely ascertained. Owing to the ice in the Ohio, boats are chary about leaving for the upper rivers.

Local Inspectors Hiram Young and Joseph A. Armstrong, of Wheeling, have made their report in the Harry Dean case. The committee of investigation met in the city of Wheeling, for the purpose of listening to the testimony in relation to the charges preferred against Capt. Harry Dean, of the steamer Dean, on the 3d day of January, 1868. The Committee was composed of Captain C. A. Brand, The Pargoud, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Upper Mississippi, is insured for $40,000 in Cincinnati offices—$12,000 each in the Central and Ohio Mutual, the Ohio Life and Trust, and the Marcella, is the only steamer loading for New Orleans. At the city election in Newport, Ky., yesterday, Colonel Thomas D. Carneal, by a large majority of 121. Mr. Geo. L. Johnson, formerly candidate for President of City Council, was elected Mayor. Mr. Wm. Gaskins, the candidate for City Clerk, were defeated.

A Louisville telegram to the same paper, dated the 4th inst., says: The Fleta has not descended, and the St. Charles ascended the this, in charge of Pilot Varble last evening. The Sunshine and Wild Duck left Memphis down and the Wild Duck up with two barges. The Alice V., departed for New Orleans this morning, and the Minnie Lewis departed for Cincinnati loaded with corn.

We clip the following items from the Louisville Courier of Tuesday:

ACCIDENT TO BARGE.—The Fine Grove from Cincinnati, bound for Nashville, broke her rudder Sunday from being wrecked on the Shippingport bar. She descended the falls shute about 4 o'clock in the evening, drawing but six feet water, though the Captain reported that she was drawing but six feet. Falls pilot Captain Pink Varble, who was on board at the time, although the boat rubbed the reef pretty heavily, says that she struck on the west over entirely and unhurt. Business can not be too careful in stating the draught of water of boats, and when a boat is loaded to the guards they escape all such risks as was made in the Fine Grove. She had taken on board at Anchorage 1,000 bbls of coal, and was drawing six feet six inches. Had she been drawing but one inch more she would have struck on the reef, although the boat rubbed the reef pretty heavily. Pilot Varble, who is on the west over entirely and unhurt. Business can not be too careful in stating the draught of water of boats, and when a boat is loaded to the guards they escape all such risks as was made in the Fine Grove. She had taken on board at Anchorage 1,000 bbls of coal, and was drawing six feet six inches. Had she been drawing but one inch more she would have struck on the reef, although the boat rubbed the reef pretty heavily. Pilot Varble, who is on the west over entirely and unhurt. Business can not be too careful in stating the draught of water of boats, and when a boat is loaded to the guards they escape all such risks as was made in the Fine Grove. She